



# PICTURESQUE MEXICO

THE COUNTRY · THE PEOPLE  
AND THE ARCHITECTURE

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HUGO BREHME

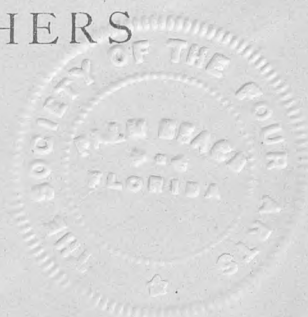
WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY

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NEW YORK · BRENTANO'S PUBLISHERS

PRINTED IN GERMANY





917.2  
P611

Photographs for pls. 22—24, 58, 93, 131, 134, 136, 144—153, 155, 158, 160, 170, 171, 177, 215, 223, 224, 226, 227, 229, 230, 232, 238, 239, 242, 243, 245—247 and 252 were supplied by Mrs. Cäcilie Seler-Sachs; those for pls. 251 and 253 by Teobert Maler, Ethnographical Museum, Berlin. All the others by Hugo Brehme, Mexiko

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Mexico is one of the richest countries in the world. Nowhere else do we find over such an extensive area equally favourable conditions for the formation and enrichment of ores. Nowhere else is there such fertility of soil coupled with such possibilities of crop cultivation as in the wedge-shaped southern end of the North American continent. The United States of Mexico do not represent a physical unity with their two million square kilometres. The Isthmus of Tehuantepec separates the States of Chiapas, Tabasco, Campeche and Yucatan from the northern part of the country. In their geological structure, climate, vegetation and fauna they belong to Central America.

The country to the north of the Isthmus is chiefly a high plateau. Along the Rio Grande del Norte it is merely the continuation of the stone and waste-deserts of Arizona and New Mexico with their wide table-mountains. To the south of the  $28^{\circ}$  latitude the grouping of the mountain ranges becomes clearly evident. The high plateau or Mesa Central is limited in the west by the Sierra Madre Occidental with its wealth of recent volcanic extrusions, and in the east by the folded chains of the Sierra Madre Oriental, chiefly built up of limestone and flattening out northward to the "Llanos estacados" of Texas. Steep slopes deeply-incised by mountain torrents, the beds of which are dry during most of the year, give both of the bordering ranges a young and wild appearance. In its northern part, the Mesa Central is an enormous broad folded basin-area consisting of waste-plains, without exterior drainage, showing in the Bolsón of Mapimé an altitude lower than a thousand metres above sea-level. This steppe-like boundary district was once the battle-field of nomadic Indian tribes against whose attacks European settlers had long to defend themselves.

Between the  $25^{\circ}$  and  $19^{\circ}$  latitude the high plateau rises again to 1,800 and 2,000 metres, and is divided up into several broad and fertile valleys, separated by ridges or timbered mountain ranges, running as a rule parallel to the edge of the plateau, but in places with a somewhat oblique trend.

Further to the south the country rises to the zone of high volcanos where lava-streams have blocked the valleys in which, as in the valley of Mexico and further west in the states of Michoacan and Jalisco, great lakes were formed, most of which were salty. These parts of the country have long been densely populated. The strata of the soil show the remains of at least three pre-Spanish cultures superimposed one on the other; here on the surface we set foot on historic ground full of memories of recent Aztec or Spanish times. The highest volcanoes are the Pic of Orizaba (Citlaltepetl, Star Mountain), 5,594 metres; Popocatepetl (the Smoking Mountain), 5,452 metres (which after



a long period of repose suddenly became active again in 1920), and Iztaccihuatl (the White Woman), 5,286 metres. Only these volcanoes are clad in everlasting snow. The present snow-line lies at about 4,500 metres. Other well-known volcanoes are the Nevada de Toluca (Xinantecatl) 4,578 metres, and in the State of Jalisco, the Nevada de Colima (4,378 metres), with its side cone thrown up in 1869. All these volcanoes are formed of andesitic lava and ashes. A volcano built up in historic times is the 1,700 feet high basaltic cone of Mt. Jorullo (in the state of Michoacan) rising to a height of 1,820 metres above sea-level.

The Mesa Central ceases abruptly south of the volcanic zone and splits up into a rugged low mountainous district deeply carved by the Rio Balsas and its tributaries. The greatest range in this mountainous district is the Sierra Madre del Sur, a steep costal range sloping abruptly into the Pacific. Here in the surroundings of Oaxaca and in the Mixteca alta, rocks of archæan age and crystalline shists crop out over an extensive area. Boulders of archæan green stone may have supplied the material for the numerous little stone idols in the Mixteco-Tzapotec style. The highland and the Sierra Madre extend South of the Isthmus from Chiapas to Guatemala. The whole of the Chiapas mountain region was formerly the natural fortress of the Chiapanecs, a warlike and very ancient Indian tribe, who maintained their independence against the victorious advance of the Mexican rule. During the Spanish rule Chiapas belonged to Guatemala as the Provincia de San Vicente de Chiapas. The descendants of kindred people dwell to the south on both sides of the present state border. Here are also the remnants of an old superior Indian culture common to both countries.

Both the shores of the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico are bordered by narrow or broad coastal plains. The broadest of these belts is the still uninhabited grass steppe at the lower part of the Rio Grande del Norte. This steppe is the southern extension of the Texas coastal plain. The peninsula of Lower California on the Pacific, the eastern mountains of which rise to 2,000 metres, and the peninsula of Yucatan, on the Gulf of Mexico, are mainly reached by sea from the rest of the country. In their somewhat loose connection with the Mexican State they retain much that is peculiar to their historical and economic development.

Although the greater part of Mexico extends south of the Tropic of Cancer, *i. e.* in the tropical Zone, it offers the most varied conditions for vegetation owing to its elevated position. It is the elevation above sea-level, and not only latitude that determines climate. There is also a great contrast between the humid Atlantic and arid Pacific coast where artificial irrigation is even necessary in the vicinity of the ocean. Only the Atlantic winds bring rain. One of the driest districts on the Pacific is the central part of Lower California where frequently no rain falls for years. Settlements there are oases in the places where underground streams have been dammed and collected behind artificial walls.

The Rio Pánuco, an important waterway of the oil district, flows into the Gulf of Mexico, as well as the Rio Blanco and Rio Papaloapam (along the



banks of which are vast sugar-cane fields), the Rio Coatzacoalcos and the mighty streams Tabascos, Grijalva and Usumasinta. All these rivers may be navigated to the foot of the mountains by ships of shallow draught. It is chiefly during the rainy season in summer that their turbid waters carry the mud of the wild mountain torrents to the ocean. At their mouths they deposit broad "barras", the material of which is redistributed along the coast by the Gulf Stream, and accumulated in the form of dunes and sandy spits. The district around the mouths of the great streams to the east of the Isthmus is an alluvial plain of recent formation covered with savannas and swamps with natural channels which afford the only connection with the interior. But on the Pacific side the rivers break through the mountains at the bottom of deep oak and pine-clad gorges. Such rivers are for instance the Rio Sonora, Rio Yaqui and the powerful Rio Grande de Santiago or Lerma which flows through the Lago Chapala. Only the mouths of these rivers are navigable.

When we approach Mexico from Europe we only perceive the hot and damp coastal strip of Campeche, Tabasco and Vera Cruz covered with a rank tropical forest and sparse-growing mangroves along the lagoons. This is the fever-haunted "tierra caliente", the home of numerous valuable timber trees, dye-woods and tropical forest animals. The country towards the interior, Edward Seler tells us, consists of vast wooded plains with an impenetrable tangle of the most varied deciduous trees. Their foliage is shed irregularly, and their trunks are very large with horizontally spreading branches. In the shade of these forest giants the tree-fern and small palms thrive, and different sorts of bamboo grow along the rivers and brooks. Cocoa and rubber-trees grow wild here, and the vanilla plant is found climbing the trunks of various trees. The great trunks are cumbered with innumerable epiphytes or parasitical plants such as orchids, araceae, ferns and bromeliaceae which usually cling to the branches and forks of the branches and collect rain-drops, humus and all sorts of detritus in their funnel-shaped leaves or rosettes. The cultivation of tobacco in the higher regions of this zone dates from ancient Indian days. It is now chiefly grown in the State of Oaxaca and in the surroundings of San Andrés Tuxtla in southern Vera Cruz on the west foot of the basaltic group of the San Martin volcano. Towards the steppe, on the outer fringe of the virgin forest, one often meets with outposts of scattered groups of single deep-rooted tropical trees such as the tall-stemmed silk-cotton tree (*Bombax Ceiba* L.) and the shady fig-tree (*Higo, Ficus Amate* L.).

Great dryness is a peculiarity of the northern Yucatan soil. Here the rain-water disappears in the crevices of a young limestone mass forming a cover over a part of northern Yucatan. The water collects on an impermeable marl bed at the base of the limestone mass into subterranean rivers and ponds. It is drawn up through shafts ("cenotes"), and is sometimes bitter. Now-a-days it is often raised by means of wind-driven motors. The dry soil is particularly adapted for raising sisal hemp (*Agave sisaleana* or *rigida*) which gives this landscape its particular character. Merida is the centre of the sisal hemp industry.



At a height of between 600 and 1,800 metres, on the slopes of the high plateau, extends the "tierra templada", the "temperate land", along the Gulf coast near Orizaba and Jalapa. It is covered with evergreen woods. Rain falls here practically throughout the year. Heavy dew refreshes the plants every night. But the climate, away from the fever-laden swamps of the lowland, is mild and pleasant. Sugar-cane and rice thrive there without artificial irrigation. Beside a large number of indigenous tropical fruits such as mammees, aguacates, zapotes, anonas and papaws, mangos, oranges and bananas, introduced from the Mediterranean and India, thrive here as though they were at home. The lower levels of this zone, as for instance round Córdoba, are often characterized by red lateritious soil which glimmers through the green foliage. Here are the chief regions of the coffee-plant. In these zones, on the southern slope of the high plateau in the State of Morelos, are situated the health-resorts Cuauthla and Cuernavaca. The latter town was presented by Charles V. to the conqueror Cortes who was the first to cultivate the sugar-cane in its surroundings. Then there is Oaxaca, the capital of the state of the same name, and finally, on the south-west slopes of the plateau, not far from Guadalajara (the second largest city in Mexico), all the villa colonies along the shores of Lago de Chapala (the largest lake in the country). The mountain region that extends from the elevated valley of Puebla to the coast of the Pacific was called "mictlan" (cloud land) by the ancient Mexican Indians, and is known to-day as Mixteca.

The fact that the arid plateau, the "tierra fria" (cold land) is situated on the lea-side of the eastern coast range, and does not thus receive the rain-laden trade-winds, explains its dry climate. Only about one-fifth of the precipitation of the *tierra templada* of Orizaba falls here. The year is divided, as further north and along the north-eastern shore, into a dry and rainy season. According to Edward Seler's observations the months of February to April cover the period of relatively greatest aridity. The rainy season usually commences towards the end of May. The maximum precipitation and frequency of thunder-storms is greatest from June till July, and there is a second lesser maximum in September; whereas in August, in the dog-days, there is usually a minimum. The thunder-storms are mostly in the afternoon, whilst the mornings and forenoons are clear. The pleasantest time of year on the high plateau is when the rainy season ends in October. Late autumn follows with dry, fresh, clear days and continually blue skies.

The most characteristic cultivated plant of the plateau is the maguey (*Agave americana* L.), the plant from which pulque and ixtle are made, and which is grown in long parallel rows. Fields planted with agaves are met with far in the north. On the whole of the plateau thick-leaved opuntias and cacti are frequently found, as well as yucca-palms belonging to the order liliaceae, and thorn-acacias. These are all prickly plants and able to withstand long periods of drought. The magnificent savines or swamp cypresses (*taxodium* trees) betray the presence of



running or ground-water. The Aztecs call them *ahuehuatl*, which means "Old man of the water".

Sudden changes in the landscape are only encountered in places where, at the edge of the high plateau overgrown with grass and sparse trees, the rivers and brooks plunge down deep gorges clad with thick green foliage. Sometimes the waterfalls are a hundred metres high. Many of them are used to-day for waterpower.

At the time of the diluvial glaciation of northern America the climate of the Mesa Central must have been cooler and at the same time have had a greater precipitation. Glacial striae, cirques, *roches moutonnées*, snow and glacier deposits are still to be found on the high volcanoes about a thousand metres below the present snow-line. Moraines are found as low as 3,800 metres on the Nevado de Toluca.

In cutting the "Canal del Desagüe" about 50 species of mammals belonging to the different diluvial strata were found: the lowest stratum contained fossilized bones of a large primitive horse, the upper ones hyena-like canidae, several felidae, the mammoth-like *elephas colombi* (spread all over Mexico in diluvial times), stags and antelopes. All these belonged mainly to a fauna of the Sonoran region, that is to say to the fauna of the northern steppes.

Lateritic soil under the recent sand-blown deposits, found for instance in San Luis Potosí, suggests greater precipitation in these times. So too does diluvial calcareous tufa, as well as the frequent occurrence of lacustre deposits in old lake basins that are now dry. Probably most of the large caves in the limestone mountains date from this period. The remains on the slopes of the mountains of the once extensive forests of the high plateau prove that the climate was formerly much moister.



The large northern border states Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, together with Durango and Lower California, cover nearly the whole of present-day Mexico. But this bare northern district has only a small population. Settlements are chiefly in the mountains in connection with mines, along railways, and sometimes on the rivers along the banks of which cotton is grown and which flow into the salt-lakes ("lagunas") without exterior drainage of the bolsónes.

But to the south of Zacatecas and San Luis Potosí the broken surface of the country favoured the development of smaller states at a very early date. The damp climate, which was much more propitious to settlement, together with the great fertility of a volcanic soil, favoured a greater density of population. Besides this the states of Hidalgo and Mexico are the richest in gold. Hidalgo is the state that produces the most silver. The majority of the great towns and cultivated areas are situated at a height of about 1,900 to 2,000 metres. The highest and



most important valleys are those of Toluca (2,680 metres), Mexico (2,280 metres) and Puebla (2,360 metres). But agriculture is carried on as high as 3,250 metres.

The soil is very fertile where it does not consist of limestone or basalt but of volcanic tuffs. Maize and beans, the two original food-stuffs of the people, as well as wheat and barley (introduced from Europe) grow annually without manuring and rotation. Besides native edible plants and fruits such as sweet potatoes, tomatoes and capsicums (the favourite spice), pears, apples, peaches, apricots and figs (introduced from Europe) all thrive here.

On the high plateau, the native houses are built of adobe (sun-dried bricks), in contradistinction to the wooded Gulf coast where the walls are made of bamboo stems, whilst the steep roofs are covered with palm-leaves or grass. The ground-plan of these bamboo-huts is mostly oval in the northern part of the Gulf coast, or rectangular in the southern part. In the villages the walls are sometimes plastered with clay and whitewashed. The "ranchos" often have bakehouses constructed of adobe or clay, sometimes also clay urn-shaped barns for maize, standing on stone socles and thatched with straw. The lower classes, especially the Indians, still live in the same sort of dwellings as in pre-Columbian times.

The ancient cultures of Mexico are concentrated on the high plateau in the region south of the Tropic of Cancer on the border towards the steppe, just as the pre-Incan culture attained to its highest development and Incan culture reached its greatest power of expansion on the highland of Peru and Bolivia in the southern border-district of the tropical zone towards the Puna. The cultures of ancient Mexico attained to the highest development in the northern bordering climates. Probably man has long lived in this part as a hunter and made use of fire and neolithic weapons and implements.

Following a most ancient culture with earthenware figures of a very primitive style (productions of the Otomí Indians and kindred tribes), we find to the north of the present capital the development of a first archaic art of a very original culture (perhaps never superseded in later times) and whose founders were the Toltecs, a Nahua tribe surrounded with mythical legends and coming from the north. The existence of the flourishing empire of Tollan, erected by a first Quetzalcoatl, who was both priest and king, is proved by the ruins in Tula, as well as those of Teotihuacan and other places. Earthenware vessels and figures of the Teotihuacan type are found near Azcapotzalco, San Miguel Amantla and other places in the high valley of Mexico; further at Puebla, Tlaxcala, Pánuco, etc. Thus we may presume that the culture of this ancient empire once included the whole of the eastern area of the high plateau and a large part of the neighbouring coastal slope, or at least exercised considerable influence in these parts. According to Fray Bernardino de Sahagun, as Walter Lehmann tells us, the ancient Toltec Empire was already destroyed at the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> century A. D. The Olmecs, a foreign race, contributed largely to the downfall. But ancient Toltec culture revived once more with Cholula as the centre and trading city. Teotihuacan



and Tollan, however, and probably Cholula, were already ruins when the Spaniards arrived. In the 11<sup>th</sup> century A. D. the Young-Toltecs emigrated under the leadership of Quetzalcouatl-ce Acatl to the countries of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, to Tabasco and Soconusco. Mention is made in documents that the young Toltec dispersal had been hastened by famine; a phenomenon that is not unusual in climatic border-lands.

According to Walter Lehmann the calendar of the old Toltecs was based on a lunar "Weltanschauung", whereas Cholula became the intellectual centre of a reform of the old religious system, and the sun was the centre of their "Weltanschauung". This found its expression in the reform of the calendar.

Mexican culture had spread in successive waves from the high plateau districts to the lowlands. Thus we find names of villages and ranchos in an ancient Nahua dialect in the district of the Rio Pánuco. For instance, the Pipils of Guatemala and Salvador and the now extinct Nicaraos of Nicaragua, who spoke ancient Nahua dialects, are descendants of the Toltecs. It becomes evident that during these migrations older pre-Mexican tribes were partly scattered and partly squeezed into enclaves. This explains the patchwork appearance of the peoples and fractions of peoples which strikes us when looking at a map of languages still spoken in Mexico.

It is possible that, contemporaneously with the flourishing period of older cultures on the Mexican plateau, the old Maya peoples, who had long been living round the border-district of Chiapas and Guatemala, developed at the same time. Palenque, Ocozingo, Piedres Negras, Menché, Tikal, Quirigua and Copán were ancient cities here, and with the exception of the first two, were all situated in Guatemala and Honduras. Of these cities Palenque is said to be the first to have been abandoned. On the arrival of the Spaniards all these once so flourishing settlements belonged already to the past.

The Maya culture also had its renaissance, as for instance, within the confines of the Yucatan peninsula where there is one set of ruins next to the other, and where ancient American architecture reached the zenith of its development. Known places here are Uxmal, Kabah, Labná, Sayí, Tulum and Akanceh. There is a report that in the pre-Spanish epoch Nahuas (Itza) had penetrated into Yucatan under a leader named Kukulcan (Quetzalcouatl). Cities like Chich'en Itza and Mayapán may be considered as mainly Toltec settlements both according to tradition and archaeological discoveries. The Quetzalcouatl façades of the Yucatan edifices, the Chich'en Itza feather-snake columns and the strange semi-recumbent Chaac-Mol figures (libation vessels) point emphatically to Toltec influence. History tells us further that Mayapán was destroyed (*circa* 1450 A. D.) by a Maya rising. After the destruction of Mayapán the old Indian culture of Yucatan decayed, and where once numerous large cities and mutually united principalities flourished, the Spanish conquerors only found small communities at war with each other.

All these ancient cultures cannot be conceived without agriculture, the basis



of which throughout the whole of Mexico was the cultivation of maize. The wild original maize-plant (*Euchlaena luxurians*), known as teosinte, is native to the Pacific coast of Guatemala. Whereas a group of plants such as manioc are characteristic of the damp Atlantic virgin-forest districts of America, maize, in spite of its adaptability, is chiefly confined to the dry and higher parts of Mexico. Nowadays the two states of Jalisco and Zacatecas supply half the annual maize crops. In Mexico and Central America the growth of the ancient state and its development to a really high culture is limited to the arid districts where maize is cultivated.

In the old times it was chiefly the temples that were built of stone. An elevated position was preferred for sacred spots and the buildings belonging to them. Thus one found on the Gulf coast in the Huasteca country roughly hewn stone sculptures of which some may have stood in the wooden sanctuaries as well as in important parts of the settlements on artificial earth mounds which were only surrounded by walls where suitable stone slabs were ready at hand. But on the Mexican high plateau, as well as in Chiapas, Guatemala and Yucatan the stone cella-like sanctuaries or other temple buildings rose from the platforms of step-pyramids. Other edifices were on terrace-like substructures of which many were orientated so as to coincide with the cardinal points. These step-pyramids erected over stone heaps and earth mounds stood in roomy courtyards with numerous out-buildings and were often of huge dimensions. In front of the main temple in Mexico City there was King Tizoc's ("Tlactemalacatl") great sacrificial stone. The sacrificial receptacle ("quauhxicalli") to catch the blood of the sacrifice also belonged to the ceremonial vessels. Within the Mexican temple grounds is also the sacred ball-court ("tlachtli") dedicated to the gods. However, such a court is lacking in Teotihuacan, but there is one, for instance, in Chich'en Itza. The ball-game, in which a rubber ball ("olli") was used, was much in vogue in the sphere of Mexican culture and was played by the people.

Among the gigantic ruins of Teotihuacan, the two stone-cased mounds known as the "Moon" and "Sun" pyramids are particularly conspicuous, whilst quite recently a Quetzalcoatl temple with rich sculptures was freed from its vegetation and debris in the so-called "Ciudadela" situated on the southern side of the Rio San Juan.

The pyramid of Cholula covers the greatest area. To-day a church dating from the Spanish colonial period stands on its crest. An ancient trade route led via Cholula, the celebrated centre of the Quetzalcoatl cult, and also that of trade, and famous for excellent ceramics and other products of flourishing arts and crafts. This route extended to *anahuac xicalanco* (on the Boca de Términos near the border of the Maya district) and to *anahuac ayotlan* the coastal strip of Soconusco, which is now celebrated for its cocoa-tree plantations. The pyramid of Xochicalco near Cuernavaca differs from those on the high plateau especially by reason of calculiform day symbols and the employment of a line as a symbol of the figure 5 (as was especially the custom on Maya monuments



of a certain period). The pyramids in the Tzapotec country, as for instance those crowning a hill 300 metres high at the foot of Monte Alban, and the edifices of Mitla near Oaxaca, famous for their mosaics, frescos and columns belong to the pre-Aztec period. The pyramid of El Tajin near Papantla in the Totanac region in the State of Vera Cruz, the steps of which are interrupted by numerous niches, is also pre-Aztec. The pyramid of Huexotla (Hidalgo), Castillo de Teayo (Vera Cruz) and the pyramid of Tepozlan (D.F.) which stands high on a hill over the present town may be mentioned as examples of Aztec temple pyramids in small provincial towns.

The edifices of the Maya in Yucatan were technically the most perfect. It was here that the sacrarium was further developed. It contained two long corridor-like spaces which were covered with a sort of vaulting constructed of layers of steep stone slabs each projecting over the other. "The front corridor opens onto a columned gallery towards the steps, the back corridor contains a special small cella with the idols. The upper vertical façade is decorated with rich "Baroque" ornaments cut in limestone blocks with fantastic masks of gods" (W. Krickeberg.)

The Aztecs or, in the narrower sense of the word, the Mexicans (the *Mexica*) were the heirs of Toltec culture on the Mexican high plateau. They traced their origin, especially the inhabitants of Tetzco, from the Chichimecs. The Aztecs traced their name back to a legendary home ("aztlan"). Like the Toltecs they had migrated from the north. From a philological point of view the Nahuatl-speaking Aztecs (belonging to the group of the Nahuatlacan-speaking tribes), as well as the Nahuatl-speaking Toltecs belong to the Sonoran linguistic stock who spread far to the north-west and across the frontier of Mexico. According to traditions the foundation of Mexico-Tenochtitlan dates back to the year 1325 A.D. But in ancient times Colhuacan was the metropolis of Mexico-Tenochtitlan.

The view of this city must have been beautiful beyond description, situated as it was in the salt-lake of Tetzco. Like Venice it was intersected by numerous canals and built on dams and sand-islands surrounded by wooden piles. Where the cathedral now stands the step-pyramid rose in five steep terraces. Its base was square; its sides are said to have had a length of 375 feet. It was only built in 1487. It contained a cella for each of the two gods Uitzilopochtli (the real Aztec national or war-god) and for the rain-god Tlaloc. The king and princes lived in extensive palaces. The life of the people was chiefly concentrated in the market near the main temple. It is said that when Cortés entered the city on the 8<sup>th</sup> of November 1519 A.D. the inhabitants numbered 300,000. That is about one-third of the present population.

In some respects the Aztec state was a military monarchy with extensive organizations of political and religious bodies. But even the high valley of Mexico was not a unified state. There were three leading principalities: Tenochtitlan, Tetzco and Tlacopan which were held together by an offensive and defensive alliance, in which, however, Tenochtitlan predominated. The neighbouring Tlaxcala was a free state. The important nation of the Tarascans, an ancient



tribe with a distinct language and inhabiting Michoacan far to the west, had remained independent of Aztec rule. The advance of Cortés, only successful because of the help of the Totonacs and Tlaxcaltecs, shows us how the different tribes quarrelled. But in contradistinction to the conditions in Yucatan, the Aztec empire, which was hardly two centuries old, was at the time of the Spanish conquest still in full possession of its power, although governed by Montezuma II, (Motecuzoma) an irresolute and melancholy monarch. Under the powerful rulers of ancient times, especially of Motecuzoma I. and his successors, many cities and districts belonging to numerous neighbouring tribes were successfully subjugated by the Aztecs. Of this we have information, especially from the important hieroglyphics in the Codex Mendoza, both as to the conquests and important cultural tributes. About 50 years before the arrival of Cortés, the Aztec empire had extended to the Gulf of Mexico. The subjugated countries were not incorporated, but fortresses and garrisons were established to levy tribute. The destruction of so many antiquities and cultural monuments in the Totonac district of Vera Cruz, as well as the replacing of ancient place-names by Aztec designations bear eloquent witness to the methods employed by these conquerors.

According to Walter Lehmann the Aztec language was equal to all the requirements of a powerful empire in contradistinction to the many other phonetically and grammatically complicated Indian languages. For many years Aztec also served as the official language during the Spanish colonial period.

To the south of the capital, on the fresh-water lake of Xochimilco, Aztec gardens are still extant which are called by the misnomer "swimming gardens". The very fertile black soil was drained by canals of various width and the vegetable-plots enclosed by stakes and trellis work. Such enclosed plots were called "chinampas".

If we enquire what was the chief difference between ancient American and European culture we shall find that iron, domestic animals (with the exception of the turkey), vehicles, wheels, the potter's wheel and firearms were unknown. In architecture the vaulted arch was also unknown. Gold and silver were employed, as well as copper; the latter partly for bronze. The land was cleared and stone was hewn with stone or metal implements. The Huastecans and Totonacs on the Gulf of Mexico cultivated cotton and wove fine shawls and garments of it. Particularly in Tabasco, but also on the Mexican high plateau, very fine work was executed in birds feathers. The Olmecs on the Atlantic coast to the south of Vera Cruz derived their name from caoutchouc (*olli*) which they employed for various purposes. Milk, butter and cheese were unknown as food. Honey was used instead of sugar, and bee-keeping is still extensively carried on in the country. The use and development of hieroglyphics and the development of the calendar system raised the Mexican-Central-American sphere of culture far above that of the other advanced Amerinds.

It was only since the Spanish colonization that European domestic animals were introduced, above all the horse, horned cattle, sheep and goats. The



Spaniards were the first to mine silver, mostly by surface-mining. The hammock, which is now so largely used in Yucatan and the Isthmus, is said to have been introduced by the Spaniards into Mexico from South America via the Antilles. History in America as written in Europe is only met with since the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century.



The Roman Catholic Church set foot in Mexico with the Spanish conquerors. Franciscan monks were the first teachers, the first historians and the first protectors of the ill-treated unfortunate natives. The number of Spanish Baroque churches, chapels, monasteries, schools, noblemen's seats and buildings on Spanish haciendas was very great. The aqueducts with their towers and bridges are striking. Handicrafts flourished in the cities where each had its own quarters. According to historical records a German, a pupil of Gutenberg, is said to have introduced the art of printing into Spanish Mexico and also to have published a newspaper.

The oldest church is in Tlaxcala. It dates from the year 1521. The church of Titzatlan near Tlaxcala is also very old, and unique in its restrained Renaissance style. The atrium of the cathedral in the capital dates from the year 1525. The main façade was only completed in 1667. The greatest of the Mexican churches visited by pilgrims was erected in 1532 in Guadeloupe Hidalgo near the steep rock of "Tepeyacac". The city of Puebla, which for many centuries was to be the trading centre between Spain and Mexico, was founded in the same year. It is the town with the most churches, and where the art of making glazed tiles ("azulejos"), introduced from Spain, developed. The ecclesiastical and secular subjugation of the north from Mexico to California and of the coastal strip on the Gulf of Mexico proceeded from the capital and the high plateau. One of the oldest churches in the Mexican Gulf region, built in 1749, is in Altamira, north of Tampico, a place from which a long-established salt trade was carried on up the Rio Pánuco, and southwards to the Huasteca by the Huastec Indians.

Five governors and sixty-two viceroys have ruled Mexico. It is characteristic of these times that about a third of the silver circulating in Europe in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries came from Mexican mines. Spanish rule lasted three centuries. During the last years of its decline, Alexander von Humboldt visited Mexico (1803/4). This was an epoch-making journey, and it is remarkable that no diaries of the great German explorer are known of this journey. Dissension in connection with the Spanish succession and the example of the secession of the United States from England led in 1810 to the outbreak of the struggle for independence. The idea was favoured by the Viceroy himself, but it had its roots in the people. Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, who was 57 at the time, and curate of the village Dolores in Guanajuato, became the leader of the movement and rang



the bells as a signal of revolt on the night of 15<sup>th</sup> September and placed himself at the head of the movement. The idea of freedom, which was also enthusiastically greeted by the Indians, was never given up. Hidalgo himself, however, had to retreat before the superior forces of Spanish troops and was captured and shot in 1811, after numerous battles, together with the priest Morelos. In 1820 General Iturbide put himself at the head of the revolutionary movement. He first fought on the side of Spain and then on that of the revolutionaries and proclaimed the independence of Mexico in 1821.

Violent political struggles kept the country in a turmoil, and in addition to the internal troubles war broke out with the United States which ended with the loss of Texas (1845) and California and New Mexico (1846). In 1848 the Rio Grande del Norte was established as the northern frontier of Mexico. The gifted Benito Juarez, a man of indomitable energy, born as a poor Indian in a little village in Oaxaca, stepped to the front. He was victorious in the armed struggle against the church (1855—61), reformed the laws and finally survived as president of the Republic the disastrous intervention of Napoleon III. who, together with Maximilian of Austria, wanted to erect a Mexican empire in 1867. Numerous urban gardens and decorations in the castle of Chapultepec, the royal seat of Mexico, date from this French period.

Benito Juarez died in 1872. New troubles arose. They were put an end to by General Porfirio Diaz, Mexico's greatest statesman, who had already retaken the capital from the French in 1867, and who became president in 1877. He is the real originator of the social and economic reforms and public education.

During the thirty-three years of peace under this both intellectually and morally eminent man economic conditions reached their highest development. The investment of European capital, especially English and, later on, American gradually increased. The extension of the railway system took place during the years 1890 to 1910, as well as the completion of several harbour works, namely those of the town of Vera Cruz which was formerly protected from attacks by sea by the fortress of San Juan de Ulua.

Numerous modern public and private buildings in the capital, as well as in all the cities of Mexico, were erected in this period, and further the new quarters such as Colonia Roma and Juarez in the capital and the garden cities. The long projected sanitary works and draining of the capital were finally completed in 1900 under Porfirio Diaz by the construction of the "Canal del Desagüe", which is thirty miles long, as well as the "Tunel de Tequixquiac". In 1900 Mexico City had 500,000 inhabitants. To-day with over 1,000,000 souls, it is the largest of all highland towns of the new world, being situated at an altitude of 2,240 metres above sea-level.

The grand fêtes in celebration of Mexican independence in 1910 marked the most glorious event in Porfirio Diaz' term of office. The same year saw the sudden end of this great period of development. With the Madero and later the Carranza revolutions in the north began a period of 15 years of intense



unrest and social upheavals which were only possible in times of violent dissension and war between the European peoples themselves. During these years of heavy losses of foreign capital and of the growing influence of the United States only the oil districts on the Gulf coast, the centre of which is Tampico, were economically prosperous. This period of prosperity started at the end of 1910 with the bringing up of the two gushers Potrero del Llano No. 4 (belonging to W. D. Pearson the constructor of the harbour-works on the Gulf coast) and Juan Casiano Nos. 6 and 7 (belonging to the American E. L. Doheny) which suddenly established Mexico's reputation as an oil country. To-day petroleum is by far the most important item in the revenues of the state.

In 1917 the new constitution came into force under President Carranza, whose merit it was to have kept Mexico politically neutral during the Great War.

Mexico's favour is much sought after as a supplier of raw material. This country with, it is said, a population to-day of  $15\frac{1}{4}$  million inhabitants holds the first place in the production of silver, the second in oil and lead, the fourth in gold and the fifth in copper. Other metals exported are: zinc, mercury, arsenic, antimony, molybdenum and tin. Other exports, besides petroleum, are graphite and semi-precious stones. Mexico has no coal. But there is enough lignite, iron and waterpower for home consumption. The chief agricultural exports are cotton, sisal hemp, tobacco, sugar, coffee, cocoa, vanilla, precious woods and dye-woods and tropical fruits. As home industry is not much developed, finished goods are chiefly imported.

Mexico's great wealth is intimately connected with the geological structure of the country. Most of the mountain ranges are built up of a thick series of folded limestone banks intruded in the period of mountain-building by magmatic rocks which brought up the ores from the bowels of the earth. Laccolithes (of diorites and syenites) and dome-shaped masses (of porphyries), in the contact zones of which the most copper ores are found, form the nuclei of the anticlines and folds. On the southern and western part of the Mexican High Plateau, the older eruptive rocks, the andesites, are especially met with as pipe-fillings and lavas. The gold and silver ores are connected with these older effusive rocks. The greatest ore-vein, near Pachuca, is 16 kilometres long, and the most extensive silver-lode, the Beta Madre of Guanajuato, often 150 metres wide, is many kilometres long. Under the silver-bearing rocks, in deeper zones, veins of galena and zincblend occur. They are also spread over the limestone mass even some distance from the intrusive body. In the tertiary period, on the western side of the high plateau, especially in the Sierra Madre Occidental, streams of fresh volcanic lava poured out again and again along the fractures and faults over the already eroded and buried folded limestone ranges. The obsidian, of which the Indians made their skilfully shaped sacrificial knives, spears and arrow-heads, is a glassy species of this most acid of lavas. Where in the most recent geological epoch effusive activity was limited to single areas, such as on the southern edge



of the high plateau, great crater volcanoes were thrown up. Hot mineral springs are the last traces of this volcanism on the high plateau. Both on the Atlantic and Pacific coast effusive rocks are basalts. The famous oil-pools of the oil-fields north and south of the Pánuco River valley are secondary accumulations of the precious liquid in cavities of the limestone banks which are closely shut off from the surface by a gently folded series of impermeable marls. The limestone masses are also excellent water reservoirs. Numerous fresh-water springs flow from the rock at the foot of the Sierra Madre Oriental. Where there is gypsum in deeper parts of the limestone series, the water comes up as a sulphur spring.

On Mexican soil the folded North American mountain-ranges, which originated somewhat earlier towards the end of the cretaceous period, are replaced by the Central American arcs thrown up in the tertiary period. The shape and contour of the Mexican land mass resulted from the interaction of these different mountain-building movements. The uplift of the Mesa Central is a consequence of this crucial-folding, and is the cause of the tempering of the tropical climate.

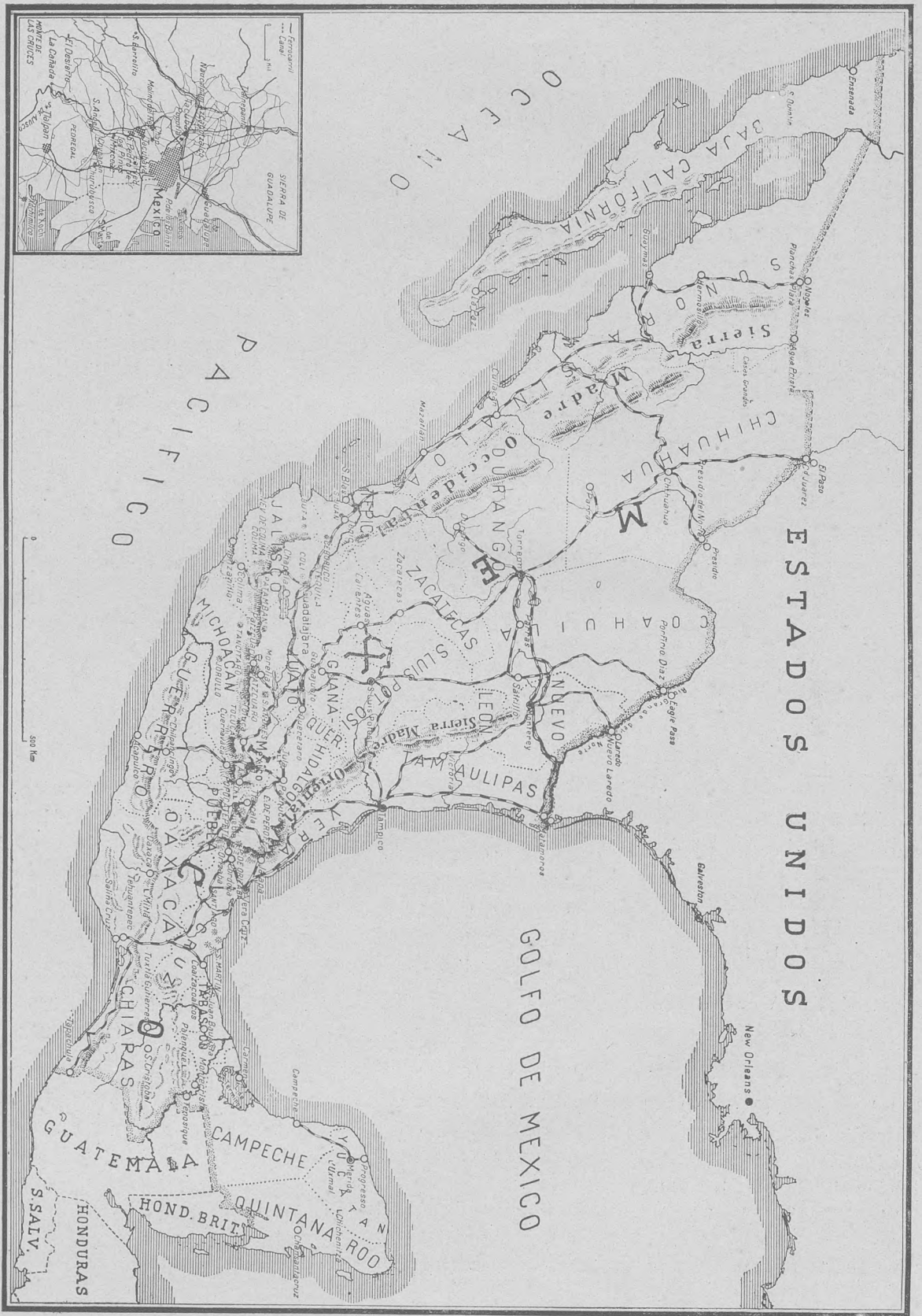
Dr. Walther Staub



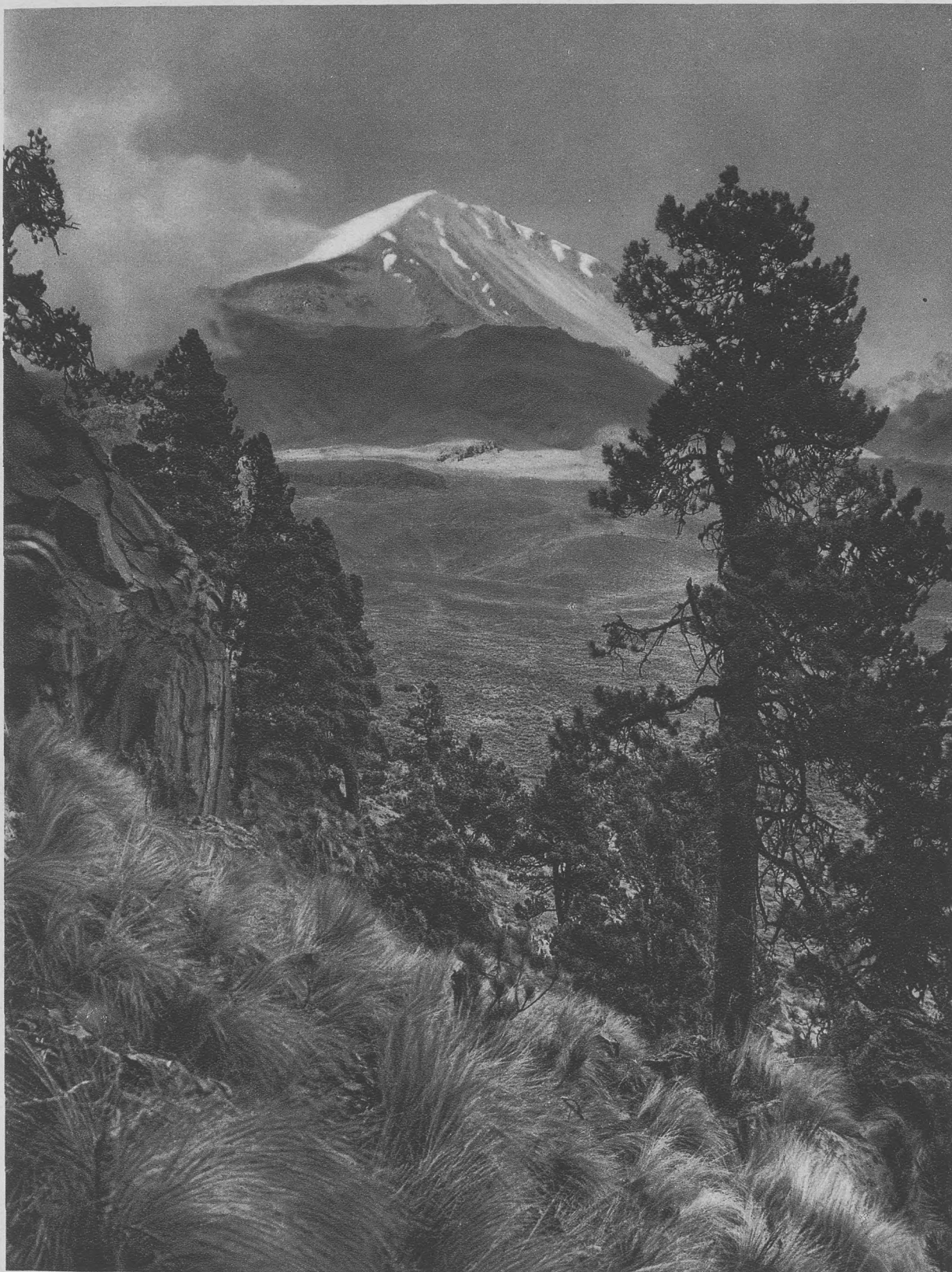
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Pico de Orizaba. Estado Puebla

Peak of Orizaba. State of Puebla

Pic von Orizaba. Staat Puebla

Piccod'Orizaba. Stato di Puebla

Le Pic d'Orizaba. État de Puebla





Anochecer. Laguna del Carmen. Estado Campeche

Evening. Laguna del Carmen. State of Campeche

Abendstimmung. Laguna del Carmen. Staat Campeche

Tramonto sulla laguna del Carmen. Stato di Campeche

Effet du soir. Laguna del Carmen. État de Campêche.





Harbour of Vera Cruz with Fortress of San Juan Ulua

Hafenbild von Vera Cruz mit Festung San Juan Ulua

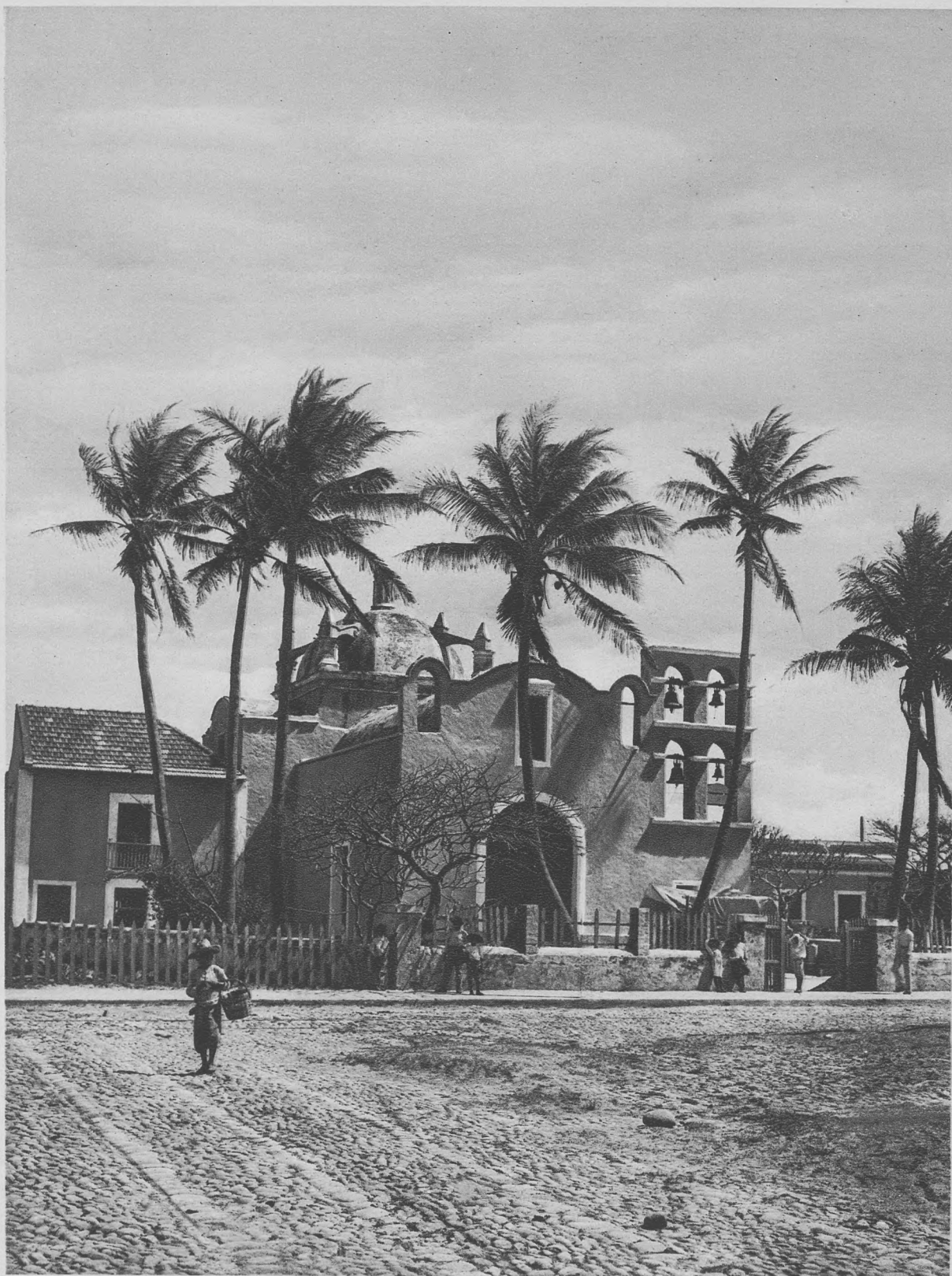
Le port de Vera Cruz et la forteresse San Juan Ulua.

Panorama del puerto de Vera Cruz con castillo de San Juan

Hafenbild von Vera Cruz mit Festung San Juan Ulua

Veduta del porto di Vera Cruz con la fortezza di San Juan Ulua





Vera Cruz. Iglesia con campanario

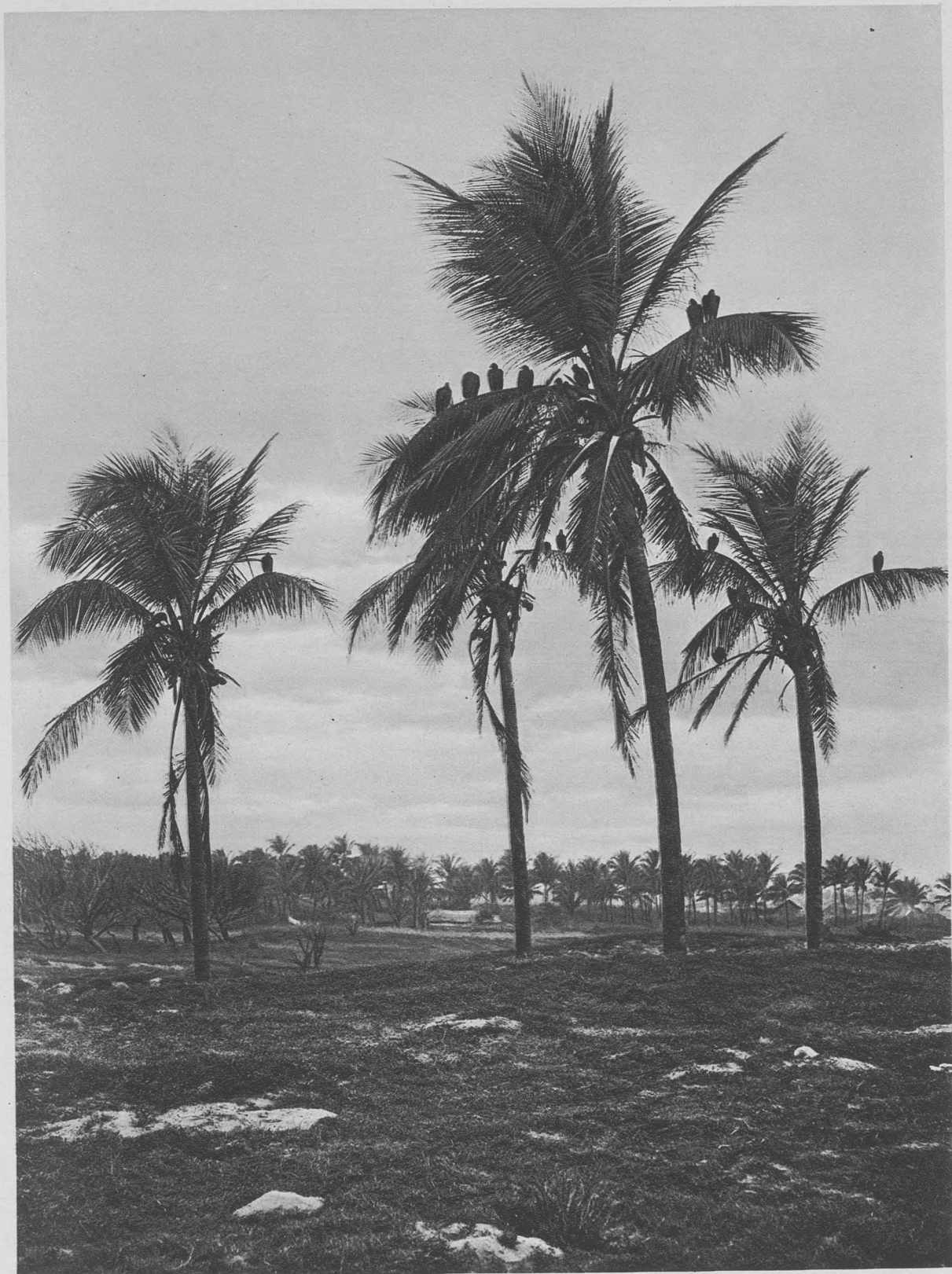
Vera Cruz. Church with campanile

Vera Cruz. Kirche mit Campanile

Vera Cruz. Chiesa con campanile

Vera Cruz. Église et campanile.





Los alrededores de Vera Cruz. Buitres

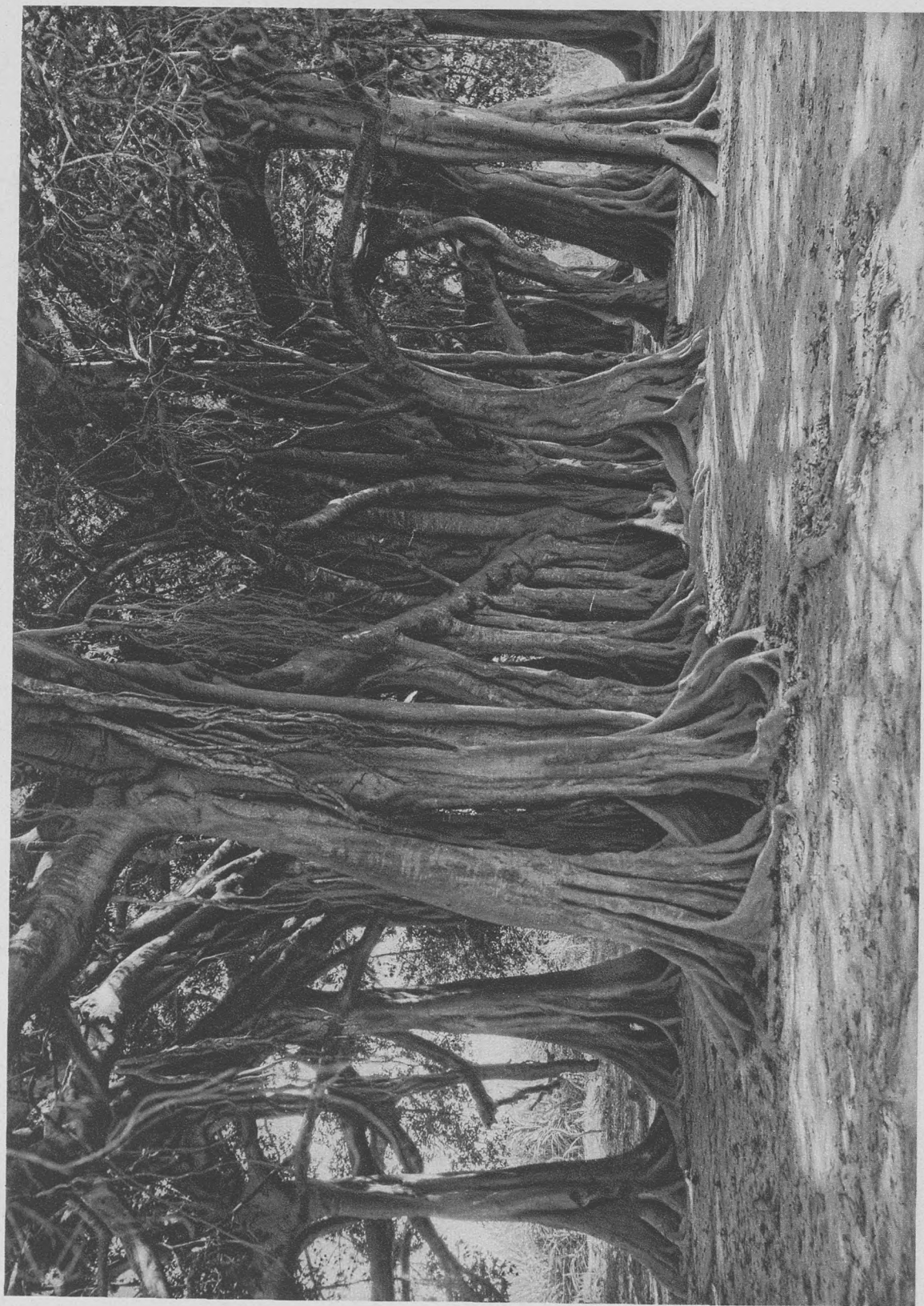
Surroundings of Vera Cruz. Vultures

Umgegend von Vera Cruz. Aasgeier

Dintorni di Vera Cruz. Avvoltoi perenòtteri

Environs de Vera Cruz. Percnoptères





Higuera. Antigua. Estado Vera Cruz

Ficus-Baum. Antigua. Staat Vera Cruz

Ficus tree. Antigua. State of Vera Cruz.

Albero di Ficus. Antigua. Stato di Vera Cruz

Figuier. Antigua. État de Vera Cruz



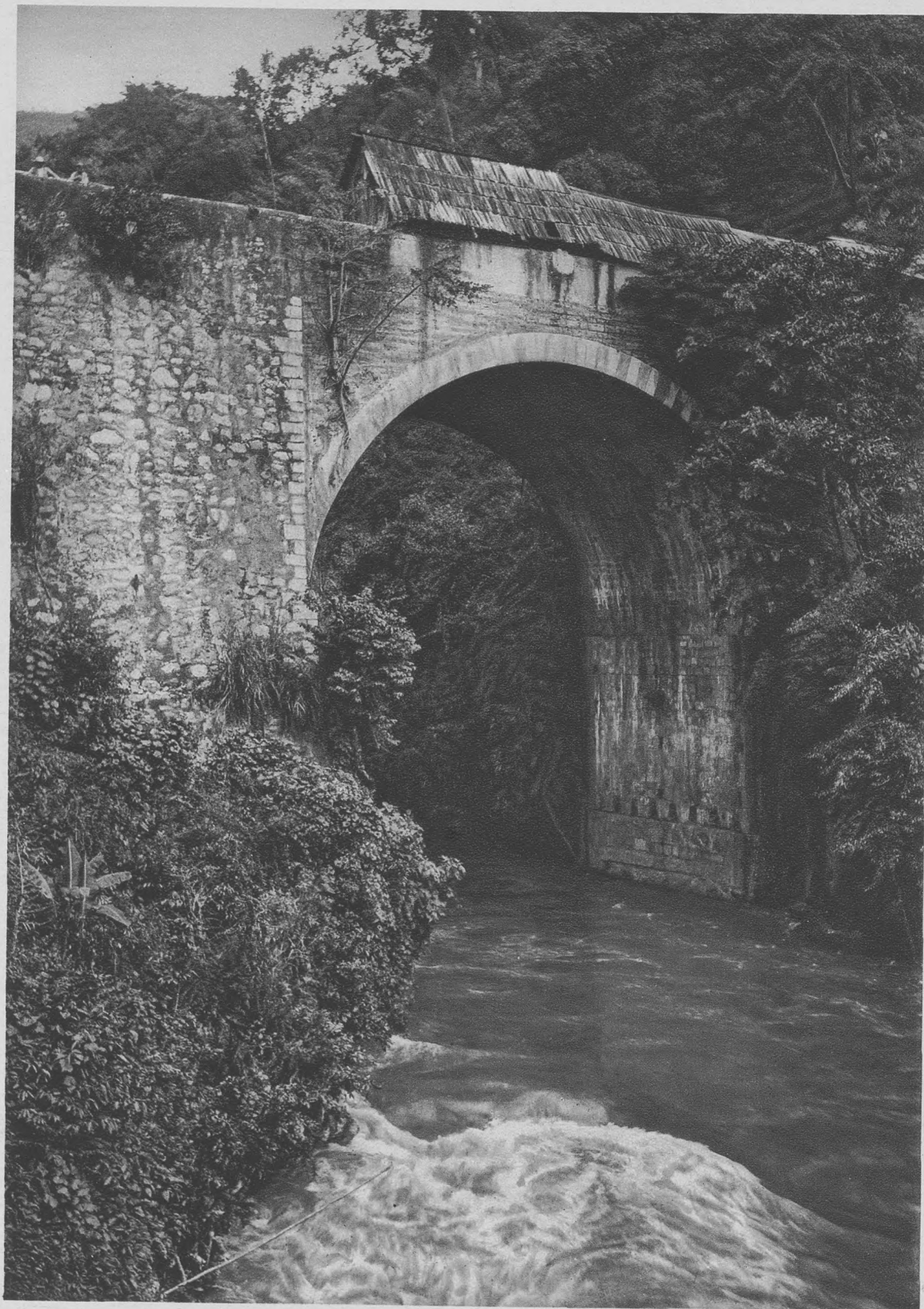


Arco de puente español con higuera. Antigua. Estado Vera Cruz Spanish bridge-arch with ficus tree. Antigua. State of Vera Cruz

Spanische Brückenbogen mit Ficus-Baum. Antigua. Staat Vera Cruz

Arcate di ponte d'origine spagnola, con un albero di Ficus. Antigua. Stato di Vera Cruz Arche d'un port espagnol avec figuier. Antigua. État de Vera Cruz





Puente de Atoyac

Atoyac Bridge

Brücke von Atoyac

Ponte d'Atoyac

Le pont d'Atoyac





Atoyac Bridge

Le pont d'Atoyac

Brücke von Atoyac

Puente de Atoyac

Ponte d'Atoyac





Atoyac. Bananos

Atoyac. Bananenhain

Atoyac. Banana grove

Atoyac. Boschetto di banani

Atoyac. Bois de bananiers





Atoyac. Salto de agua

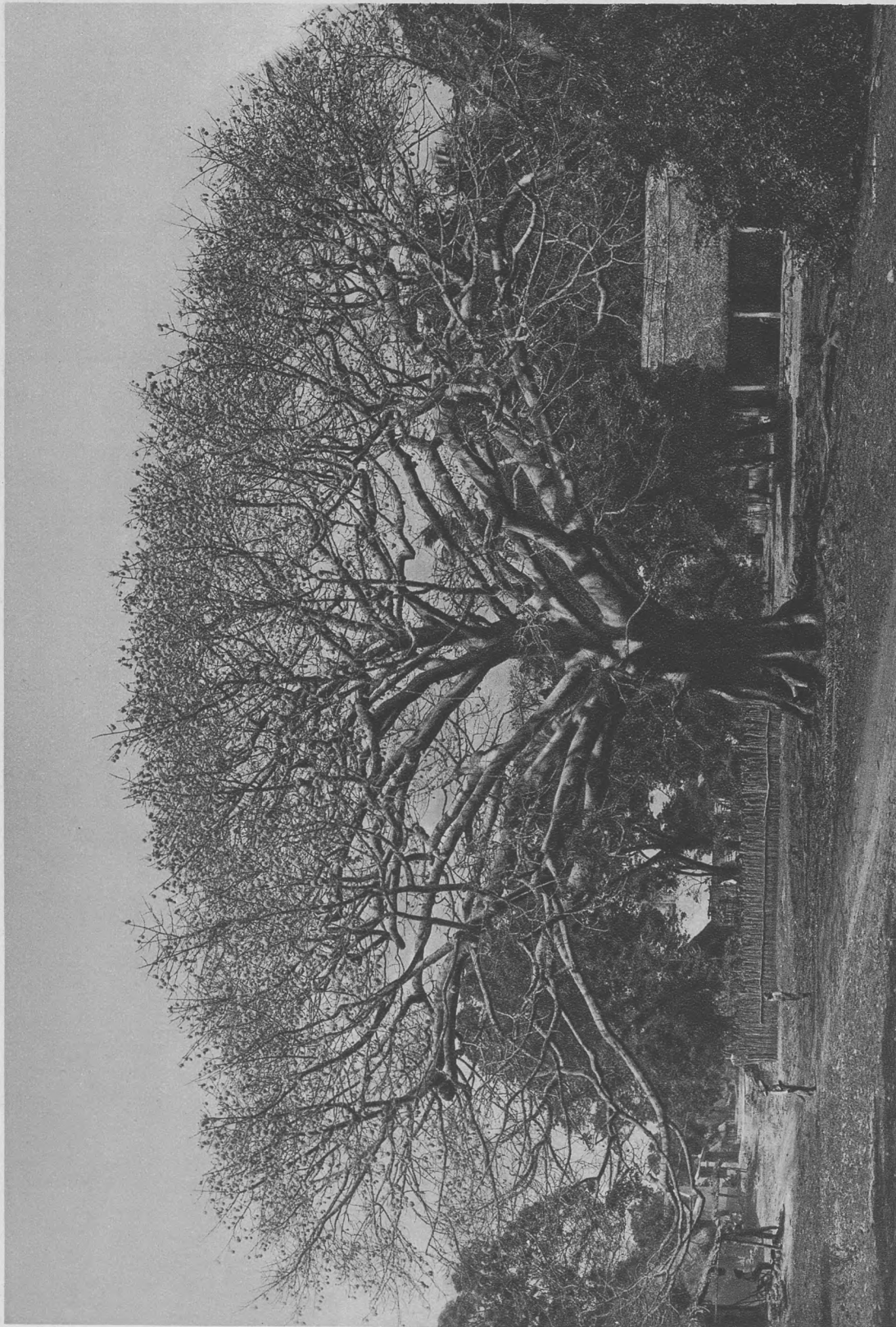
Atoyac. Cascata d'acqua

Atoyac. Wasserfall

Atoyac. Waterfall

Atoyac. Cascade





Ceiba. Alrededores de Vera Cruz.

Ceiba-Baum. Umgegend von Vera Cruz

Ceiba tree. Neighbourhood of Vera Cruz

Albero di Ceiba. Dintorni di Vera Cruz

Céiba. Environs de Vera Cruz





Airededores de Jalapa

Dintorni di Jalapa

Umgegend von Jalapa

Neighbourhood of Jalapa

Environs de Jalapa





Orizaba. Cañada

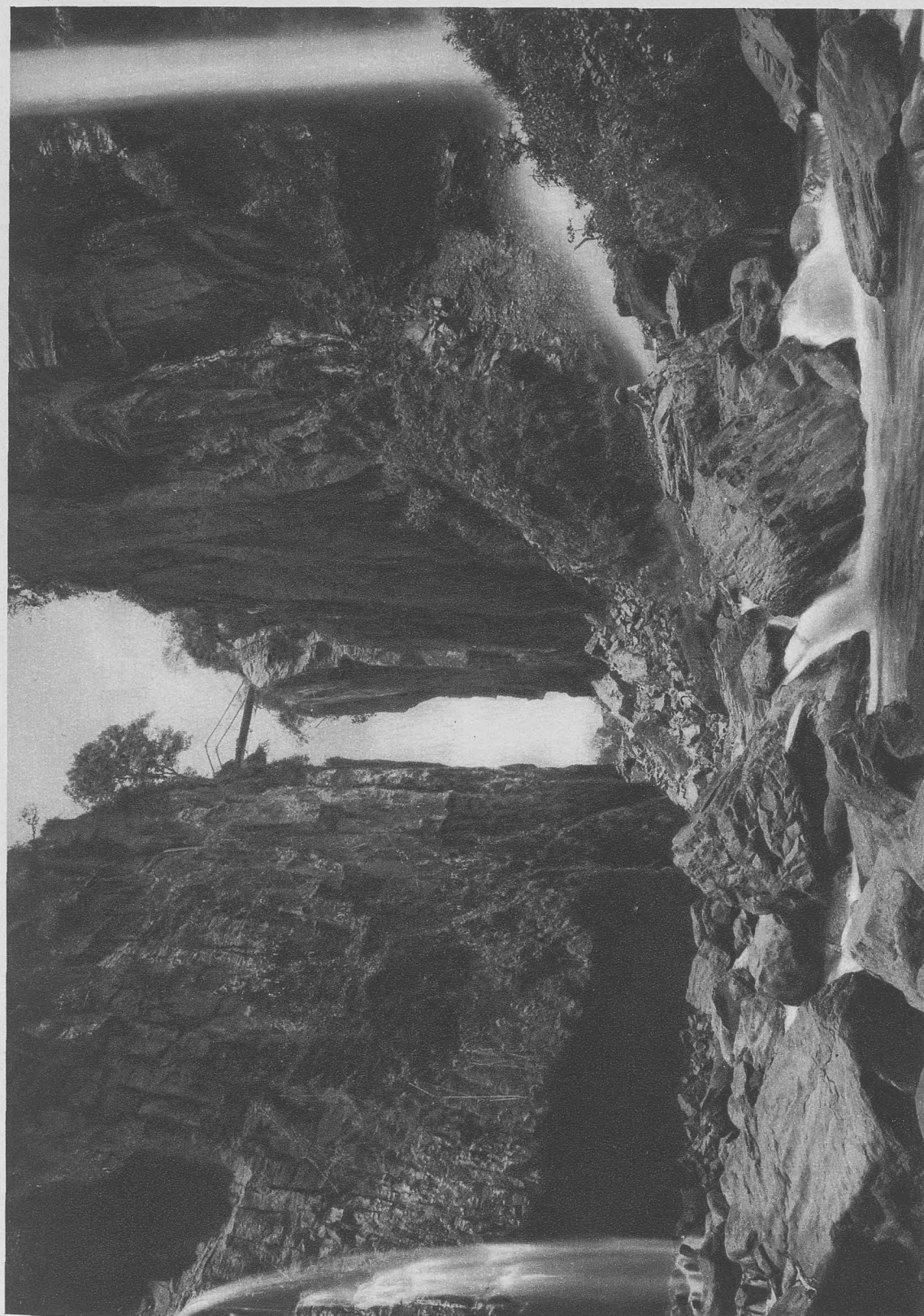
Orizaba. Cañada

Orizaba. Cañada

Orizaba. Cañada

Orizaba. Cañada





Teocelo cerca de Jalapa. Teatro del terremoto de 1920

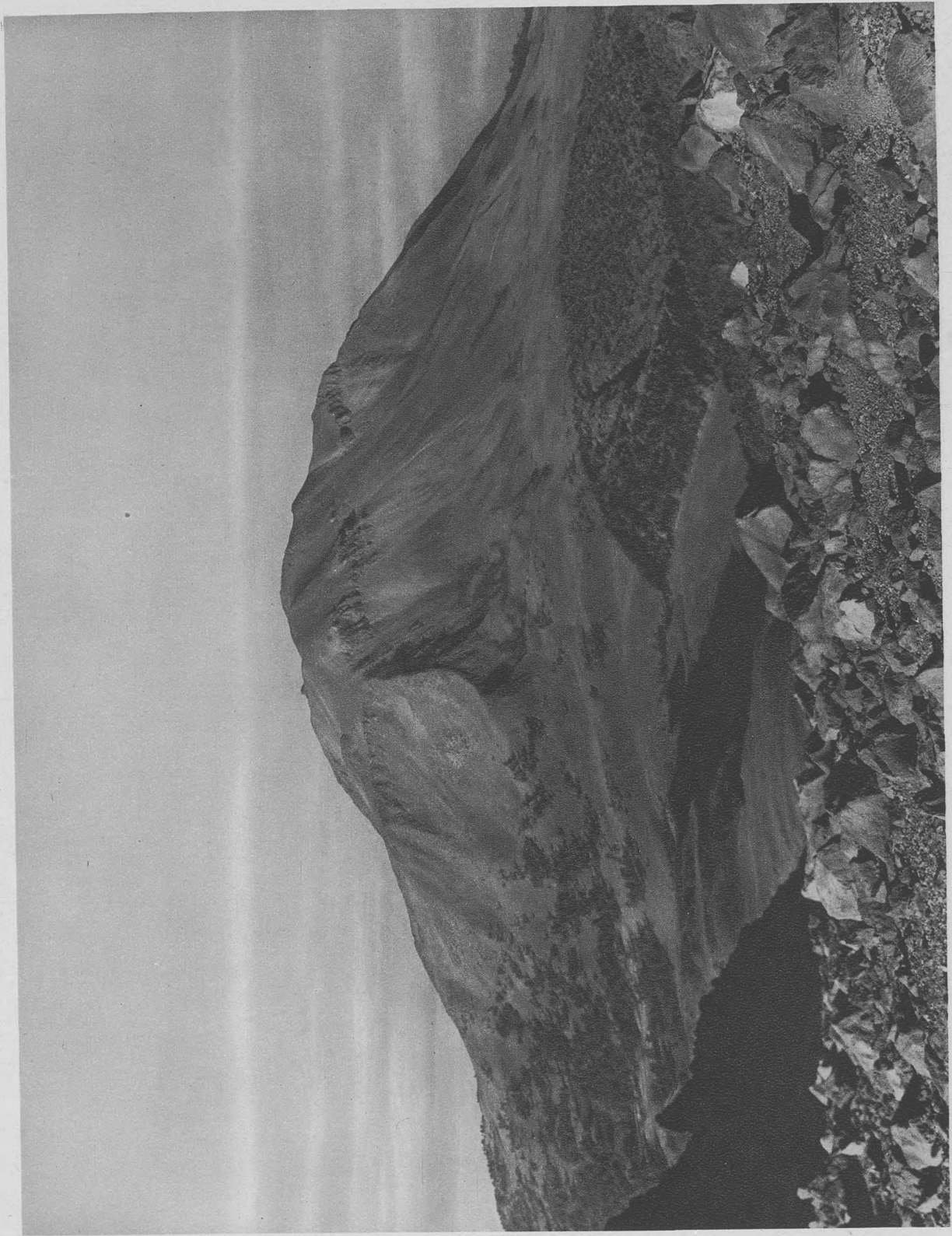
Teocelo bei Jalapa. Schauplatz der Erdbebenkatastrophe 1920

Teocelo presso Jalapa. Zona devastata dal terremoto nel 1920

Teocelo near Jalapa. Site of the earthquake of 1920

Teocelo près de Jalapa. Théâtre du tremblement de terre de 1920





La "Sierra Negra" vista desde el Pico de Orizaba, Estado Puebla The "Sierra Negra" seen from the Peak of Orizaba, State of Puebla

Die "Sierra Negra" vom Pic von Orizaba aus gesehen, Staat Puebla

La "Sierra Negra" vista del Pico d'Orizaba, Stato di Puebla La "Sierra Negra" vue du haut du Pic d'Orizaba, État de Puebla





Panorama silvestre al pie del Pico de Orizaba

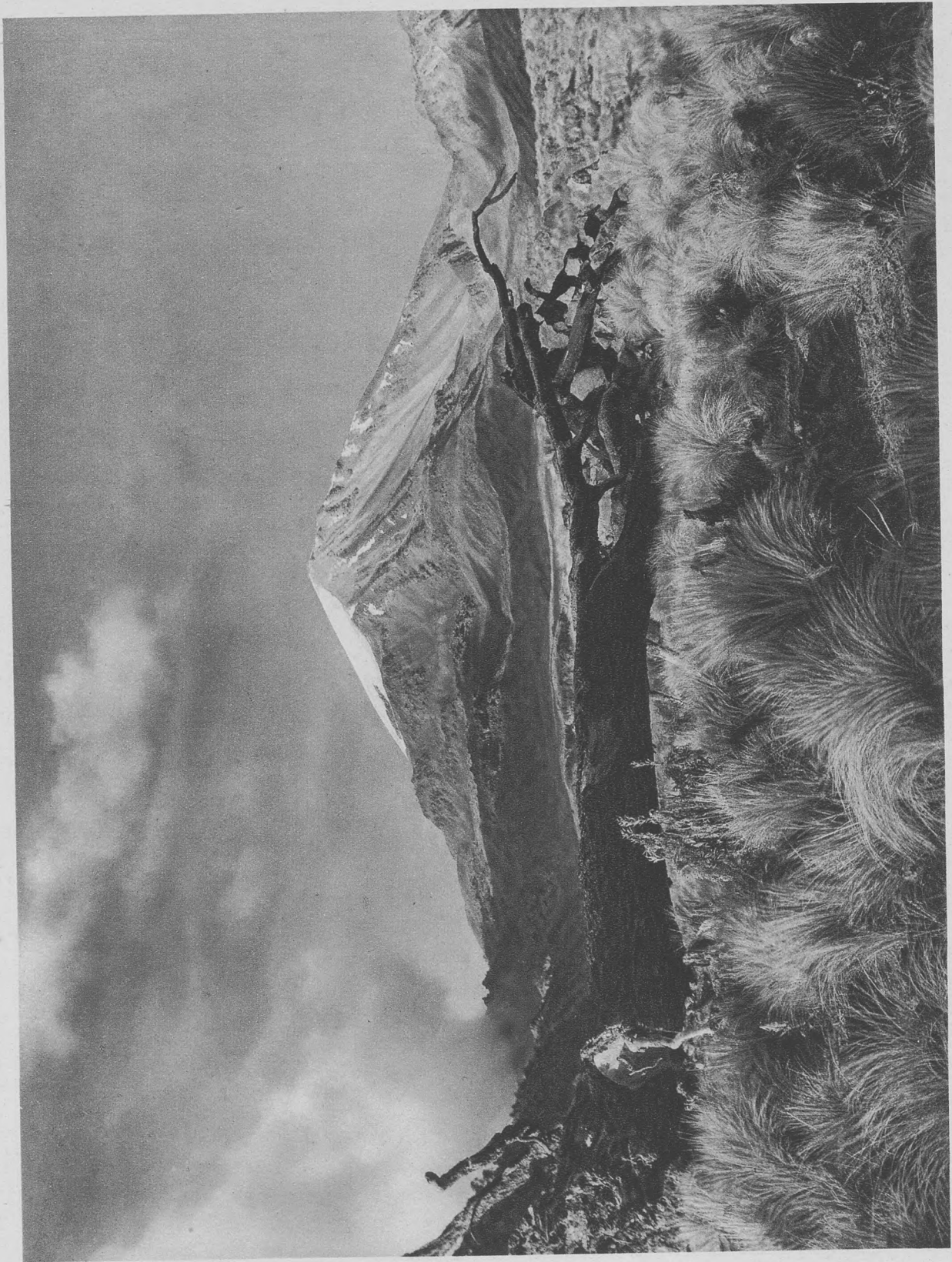
Forest scene at the foot of the Peak of Orizaba

Waldbild am Fuße des Pic von Orizaba

Boscaglie a piè del Picco d'Orizaba

Forêt au pied du Pic d'Orizaba





Peak of Orizaba. State of Puebla

Pic von Orizaba. Staat Pueblo

Pico de Orizaba. Estado Puebla

Le Pic d'Orizaba. État de Puebla

Picco d'Orizaba. Stato di Puebla





Sendero al Pico de Orizaba

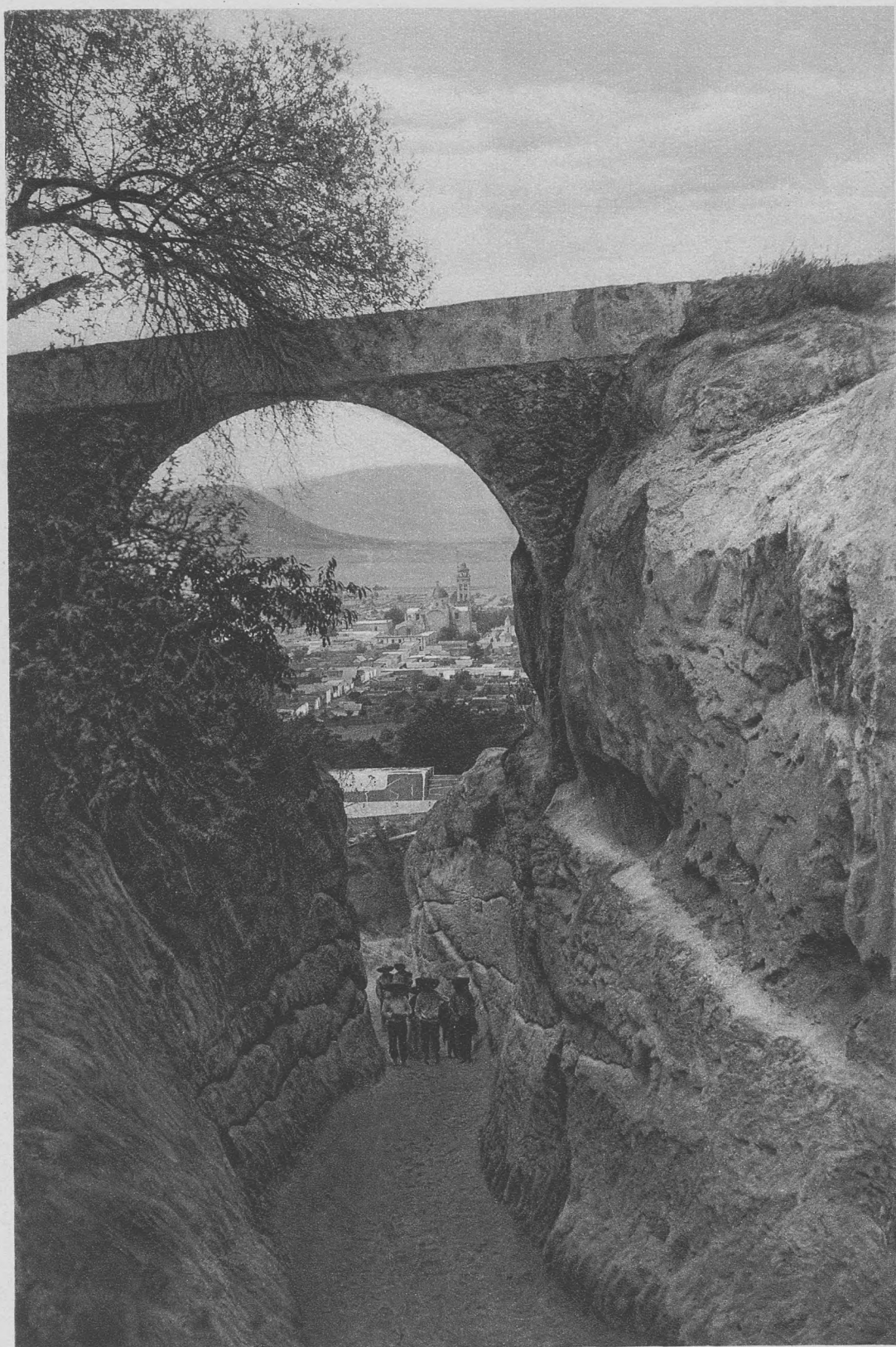
Strada per il Picco d'Orizaba

Road to the Peak of Orizaba

Chemin conduisant au Pic d'Orizaba

Weg nach dem Pic von Orizaba





San Andrés Chalchicomula. Estado Puebla

San Andrés Chalchicomula. State of Puebla

San Andrés Chalchicomula. Staat Puebla

San Andrés Chalchicomula. Stato di Puebla

San Andrés Chalchicomula. État de Puebla



Chalchicomula con Pico de Orizaba

Chalchicomula with the Peak of Orizaba

Chalchicomula mit Pic von Orizaba

Chalchicomula col Picco d'Orizaba

Chalchicomula et le Pic d'Orizaba





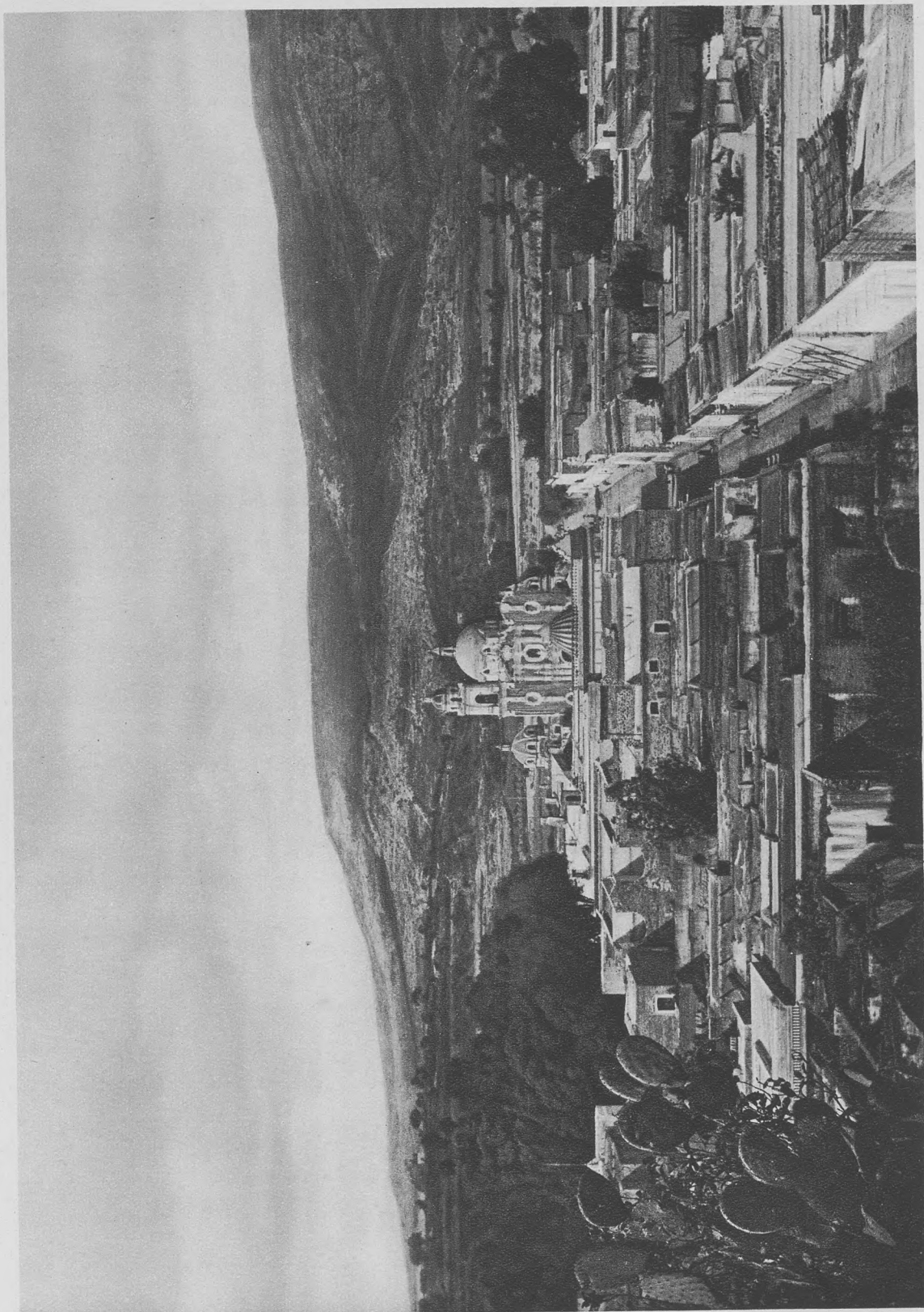
Tetzcotzingo. Baños del Rey Neçahualcoyotl

Tetzcotzingo. Bath of King Neçahualcoyotl

Tetzcotzingo. Bad des Königs Neçahualcoyotl

Tetzcotzingo. Il bagno del re Neçahualcoyotl

Tetzcotzingo. Bain du roi Neçahualcoyotl



Tlaxcala

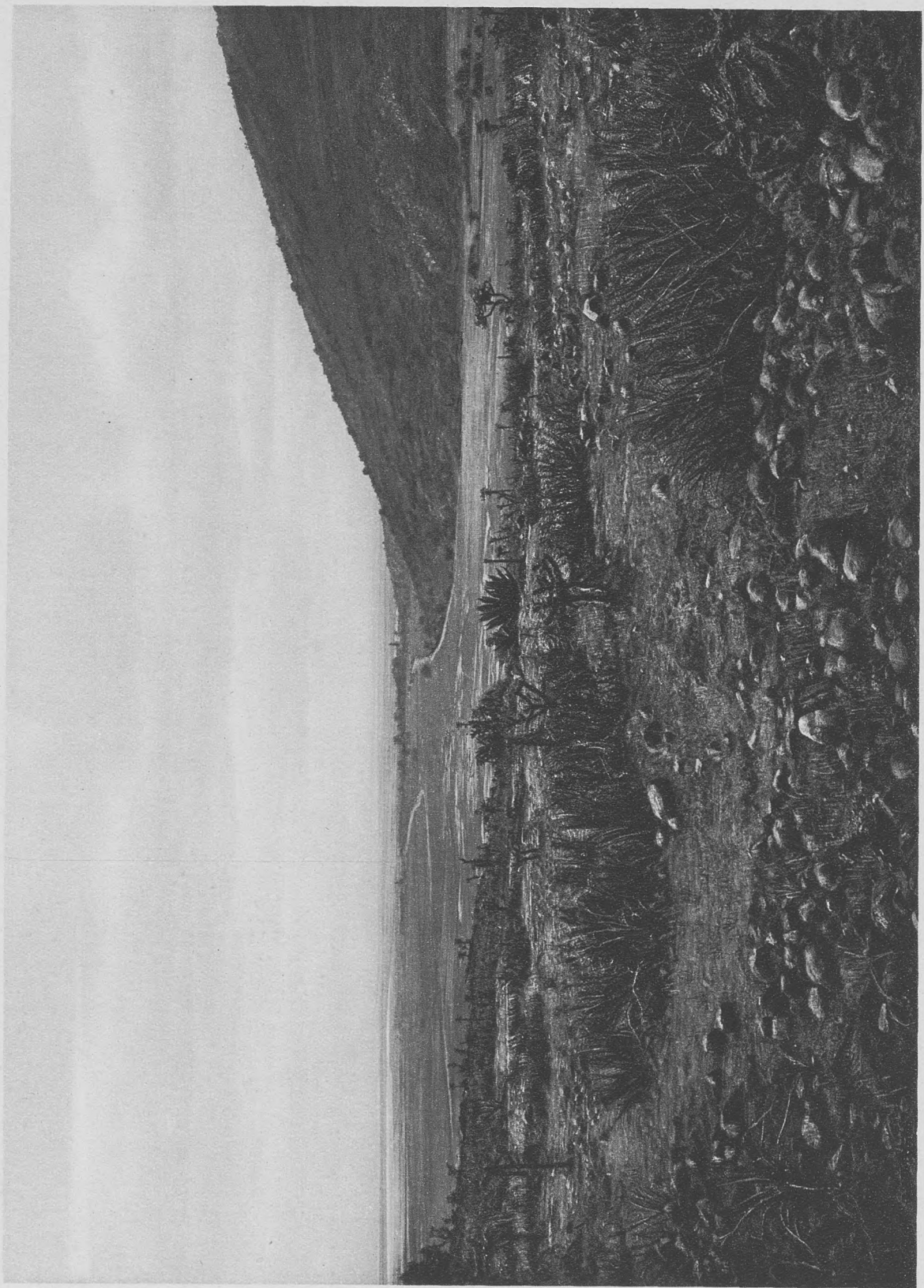
Tlaxcala

Tlaxcala

Tlaxcala

Tlaxcala





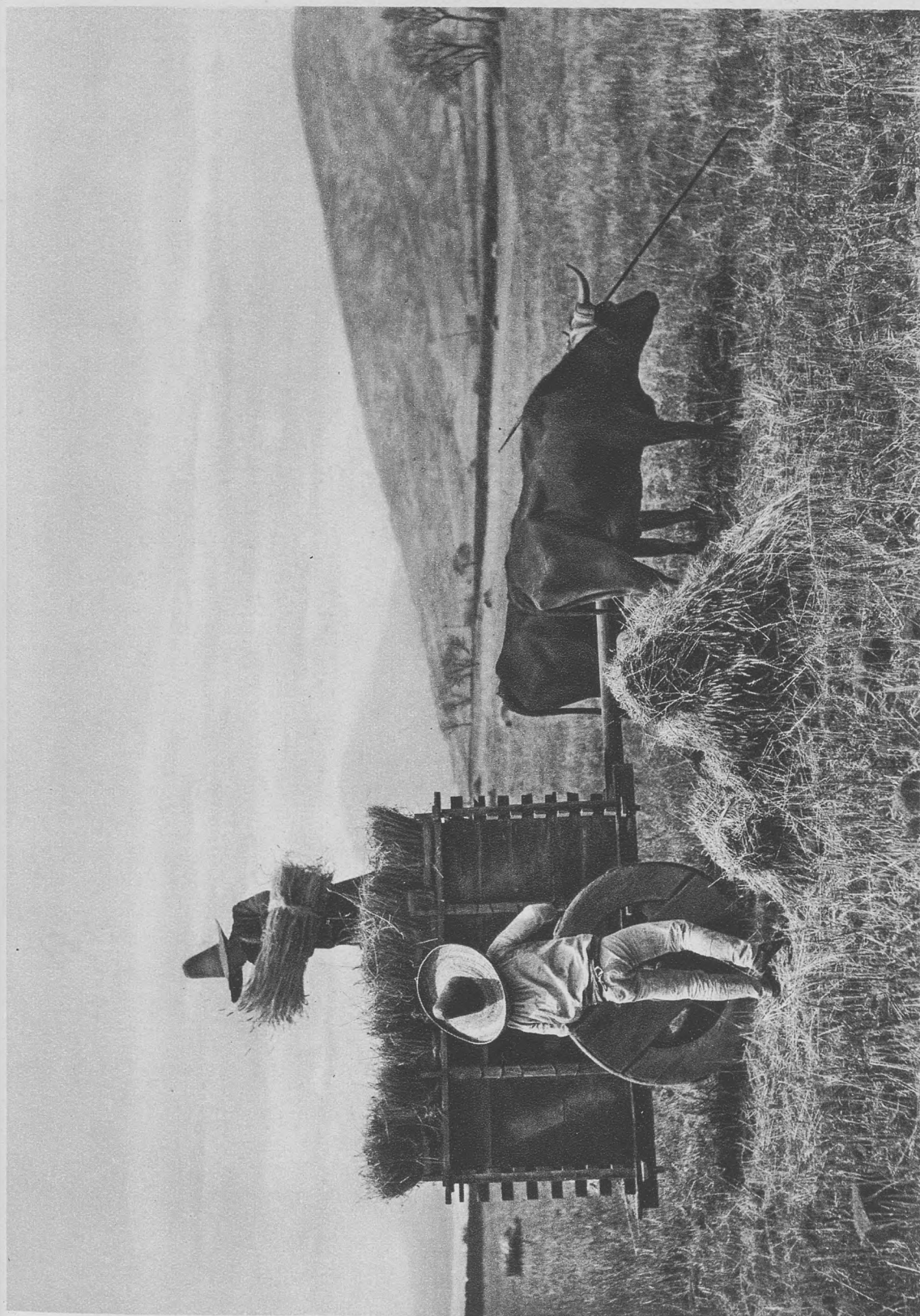
Lake Tetzaco between Santa Isabel Tola and Guadalupe

Cerca del lago de Tetzaco entre San Isabel Tola y Guadalupe

Am See von Tetzaco zwischen Santa Isabel Tola und Guadalupe

Le bord du lac de Tetzaco, entre Santa Isabel Tola et Guadalupe

Sul lago di Tetzaco tra Santa Isabel Tola e Guadalupe



Campeſinos cosechando trigo

Farm labourers harvesting wheat

Feldarbeiter bei der Weizenernte

La raccolta del grano

Ouvriers occupés à la récolte du froment





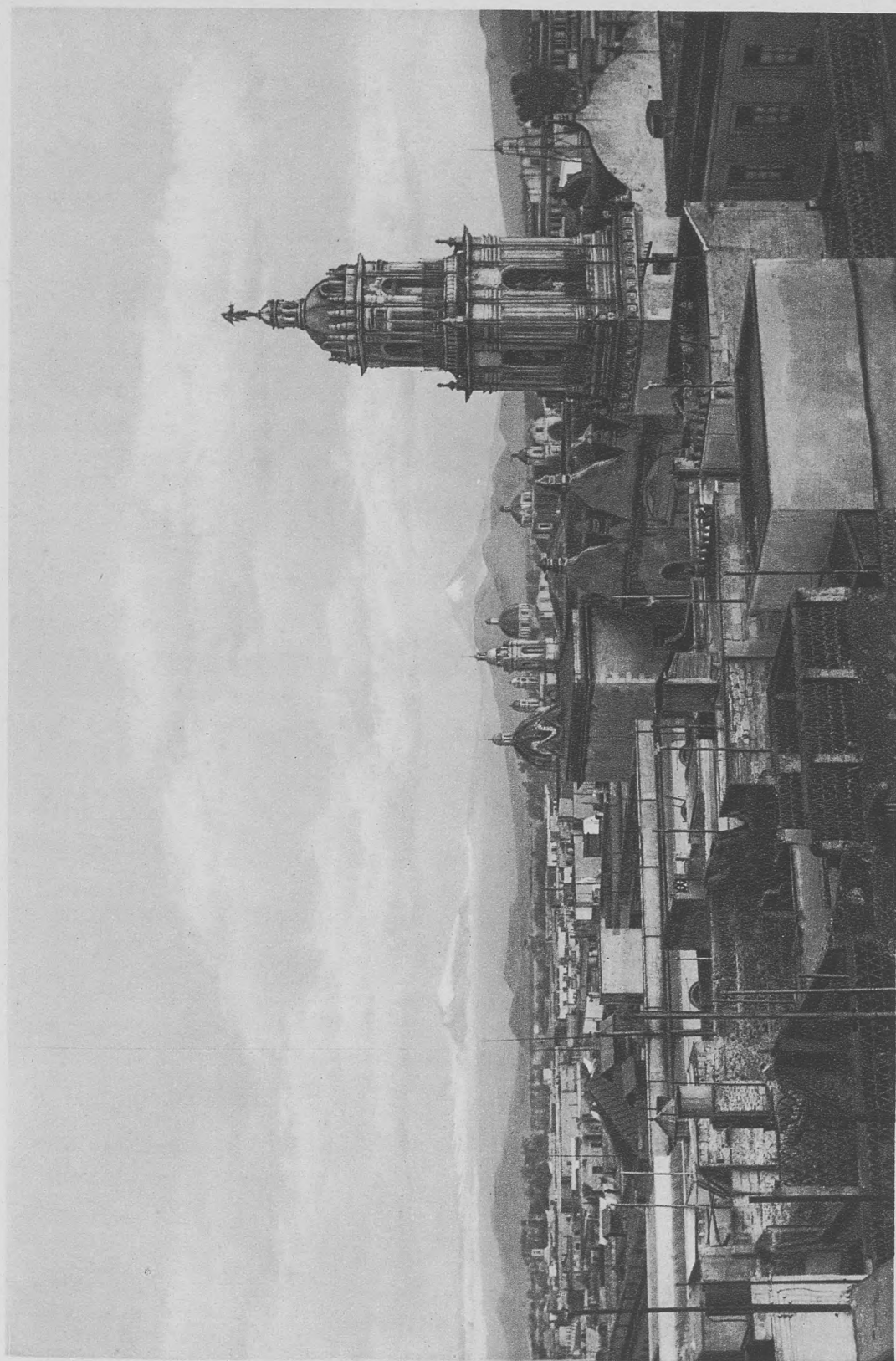
Localidad de peregrinaje Guadalupe Hidalgo

Shrine of Guadalupe Hidalgo

Wallfahrtsort Guadalupe Hidalgo

Guadalupe Hidalgo, luogo di pellegrinaggio

Le pèlerinage de Guadalupe Hidalgo



Capital Méjico. Vista parcial oriental

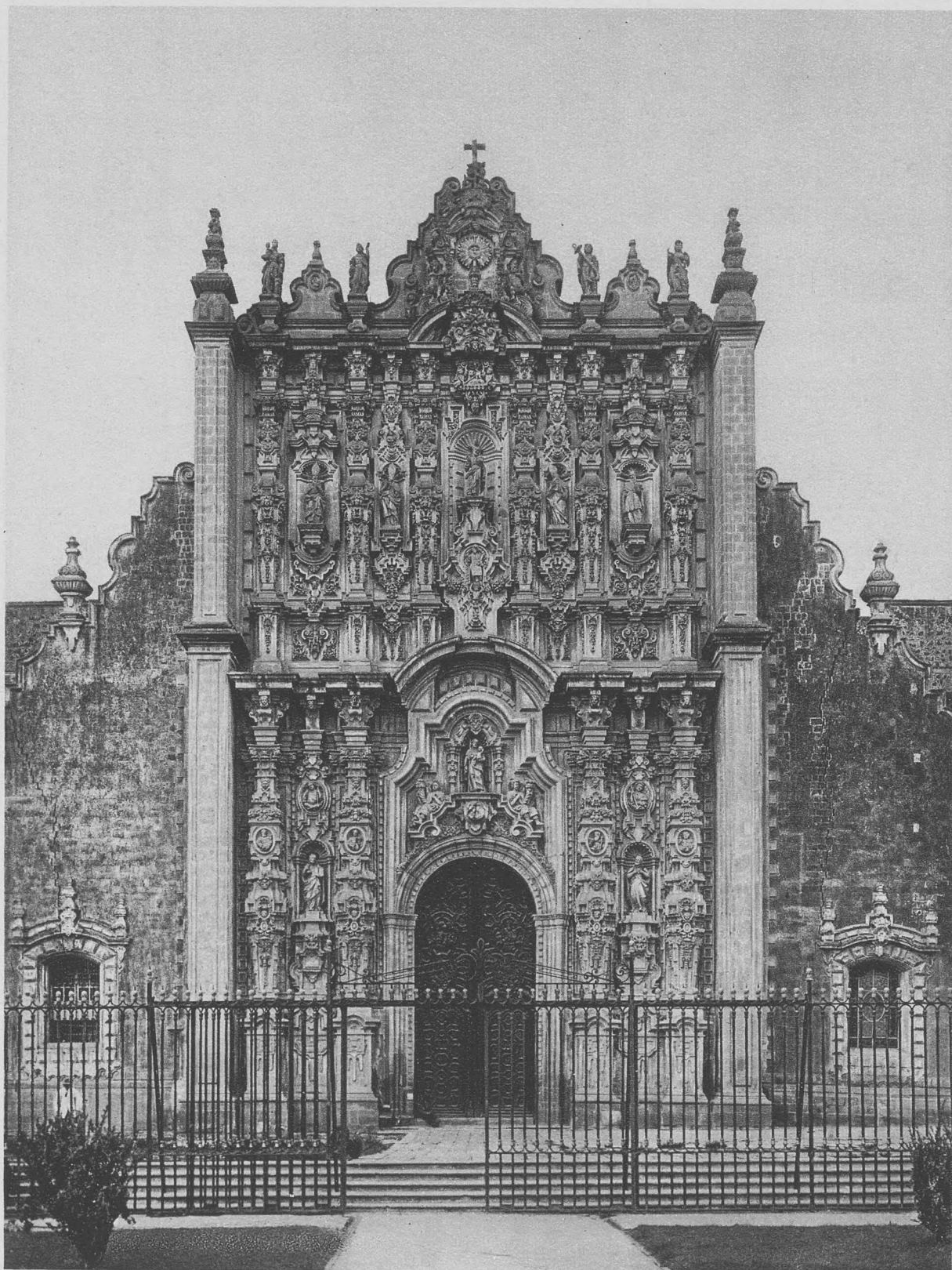
Hauptstadt Mexiko. Östliche Teilansicht

Mexico City. Easterly part view

Messico, la capitale. Parte orientale della città

Vue de la partie est de la ville de Mexico





Méjico. Ingreso al santuario desde la parte oriental de la catedral      Mexico City. Entrance to the Sacramentum at the east side of the Cathedral

Mexiko. Eingang zum Sakrarium an der Ostseite der Kathedrale

Messico. Ingresso al santuario sul lato est della cattedrale

Mexico. Côté est de la cathédrale. Entrée de la sacristie



Mexico City. The Cathedral

Hauptstadt Mexico. Die Kathedrale

Mexico. La Cathédrale

Capital Méjico. La catedral

Messico città. La cattedrale





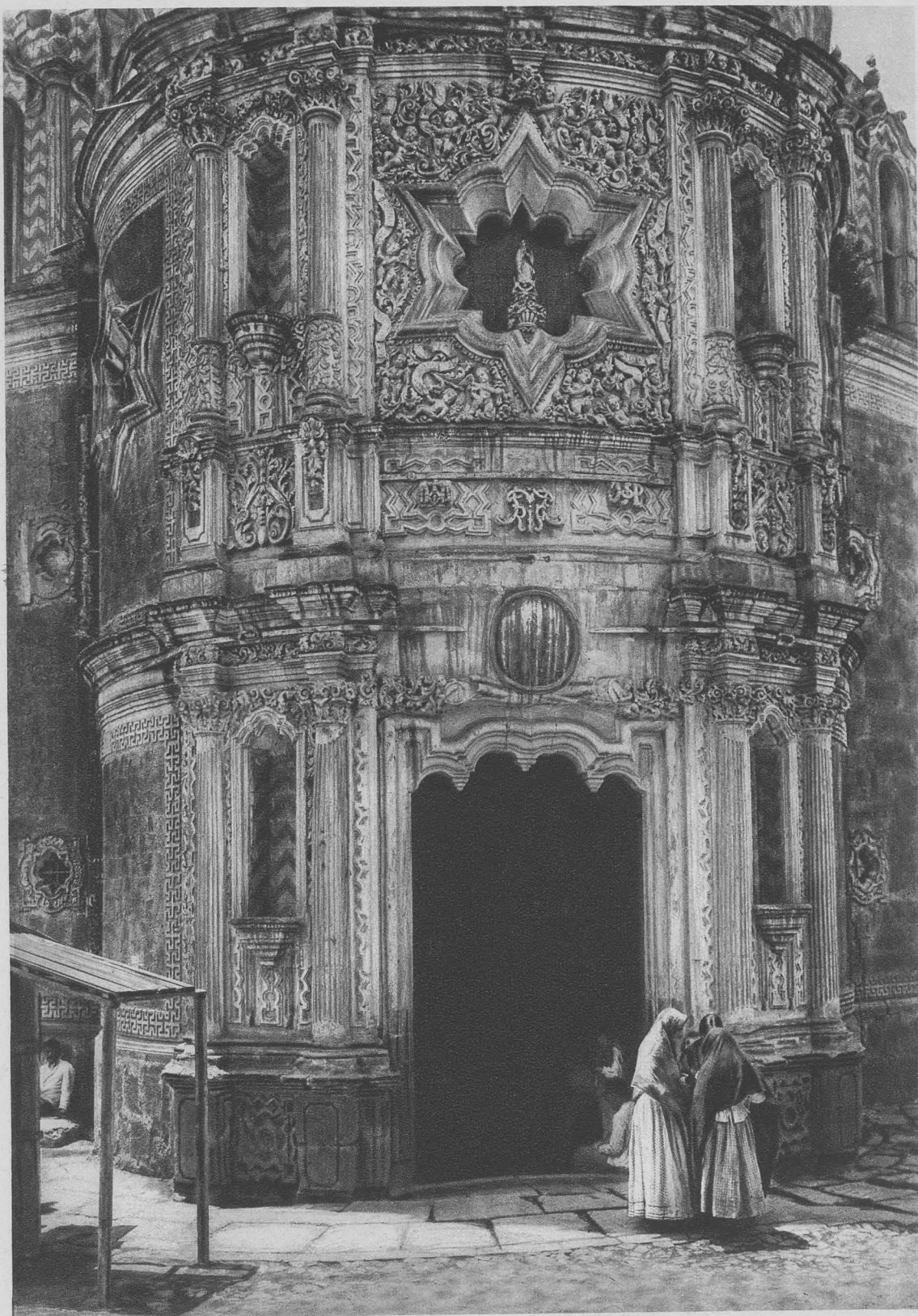
Guadalupe Hidalgo. Ascension a la colina  
de Tepeyacac

Guadalupe Hidalgo. Ascent to the Hill of Tepeyacac

Guadalupe Hidalgo. Aufstieg zum Hügel von Tepeyacac

Gualupe Hidalgo. Salita sul colle di Tepeyacac

Guadalupe Hidalgo. La montée de la colline  
de Tepeyacac



Guadalupe Hidalgo. Capilla del pozo

Guadalupe Hidalgo. Fountain Chapel

Guadalupe Hidalgo. Brunnenkapelle

Guadalupe Hidalgo. La capella della fonte

Guadalupe Hidalgo. La chapelle de la fontaine





Capital Méjico. Colegio de las Vizcainas

Hauptstadt Mexiko. Colegio de las Vizcainas

Mexico City. Colegio de las Vizcainas

Messico città. Colegio de las Vizcainas

Mexico. Colegio de las Vizcainas



Capital Méjico. Casa del Conde de Santiago

Mexico City. House of the Count of Santiago

Hauptstadt Mexiko. Haus des Grafen von Santiago

Messico città. Palazzo del conte di Santiago

Mexico. L'Hôtel du comte de Santiago





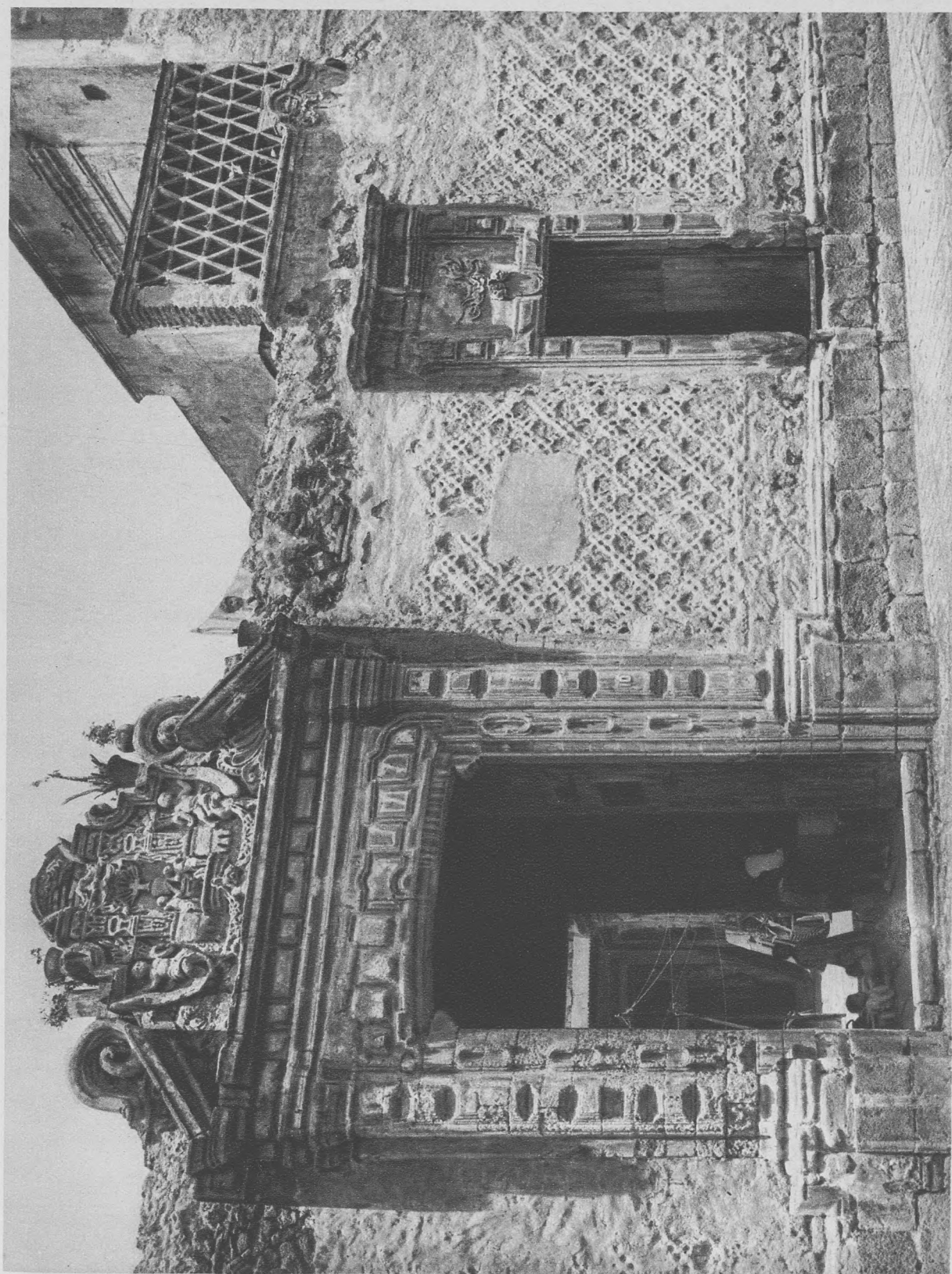
Capital Méjico. Monasterio Merced

Mexico City. Merced Monastery

Hauptstadt Mexiko. Kloster Merced

Messico città. Convento della Merced

Mexico. Le couvent de Merced



Casa del tiempo colonial en la parte noreste de la capital

Haus aus der Kolonialzeit im Nordosten der Hauptstadt

Casa d'origine coloniale nel quartiere nord-est della capitale

House dating from the colonial period in the north-east of the Capital

Maison datant de l'époque coloniale, au nord-est de la capitale





Capital Méjico. Viejo patio en la calle Cinco de Febrero

Mexico City. Old court in the street of Cinco de Febrero

Hauptstadt Mexiko. Alter Hof in der Straße Cinco de Febrero

Messico città. Antico cortile nella via Cinco de Febrero

Mexico. Vieille cour dans la rue Cinco de Febrero



Casa caratteristica en la parte antigua de la capital

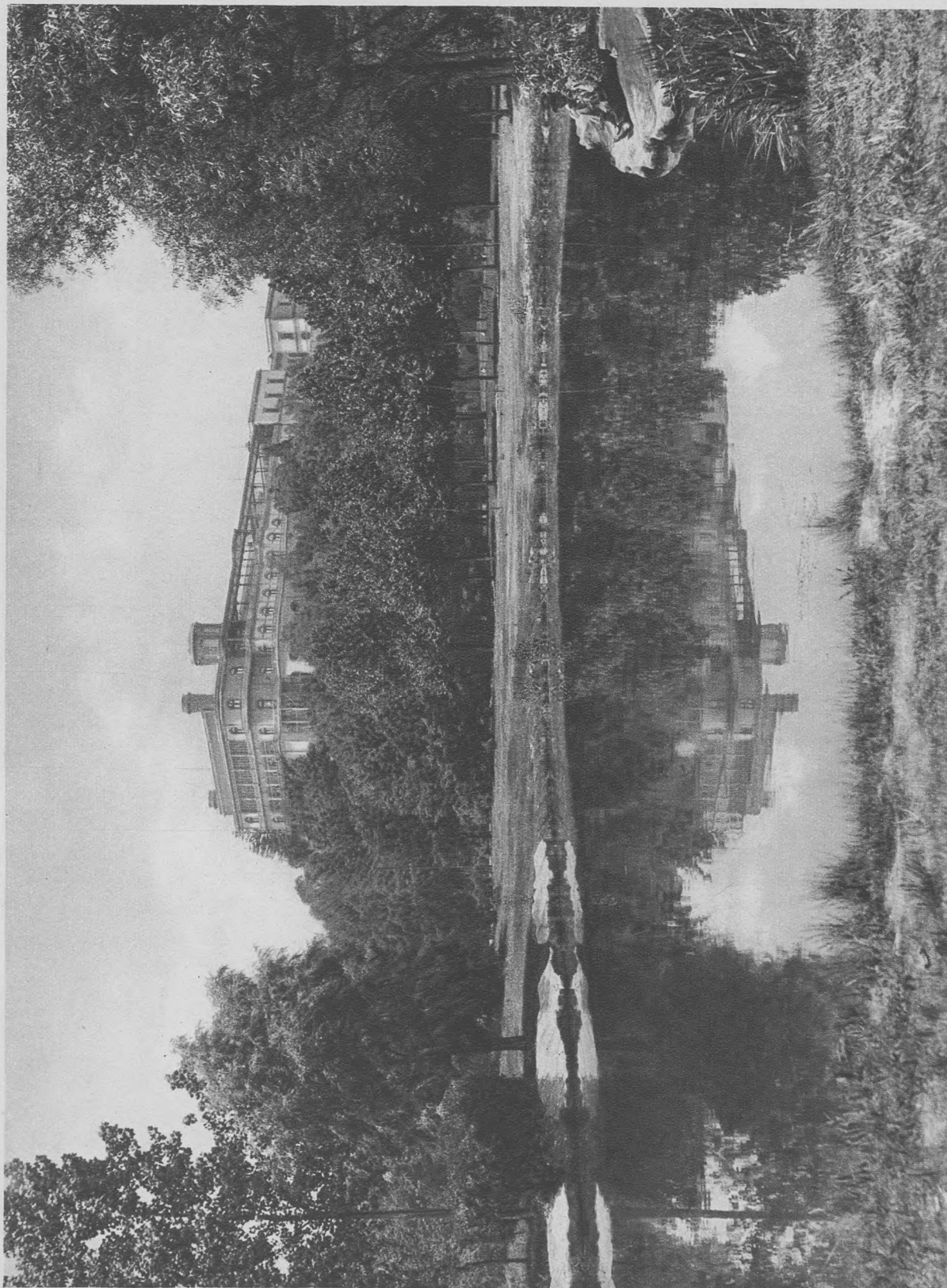
Typical house in the ancient part of the city

Typisches Haus im alten Teil der Hauptstadt

Edificio caratteristico nella città vecchia

Maison typique dans la cité de la capitale





Castillo Chapultepec

Chapultepec Castle

Schloß Chapultepec

Il castello di Chapultepec

Château de Chapultepec



Las fuentes de Tlalpam D. F.

Le sorgenti di Tlalpam D. F.

Die Quellen von Tlalpam D. F.

The sources of Tlalpam D. F.

Les sources de Tlalpam D. F.





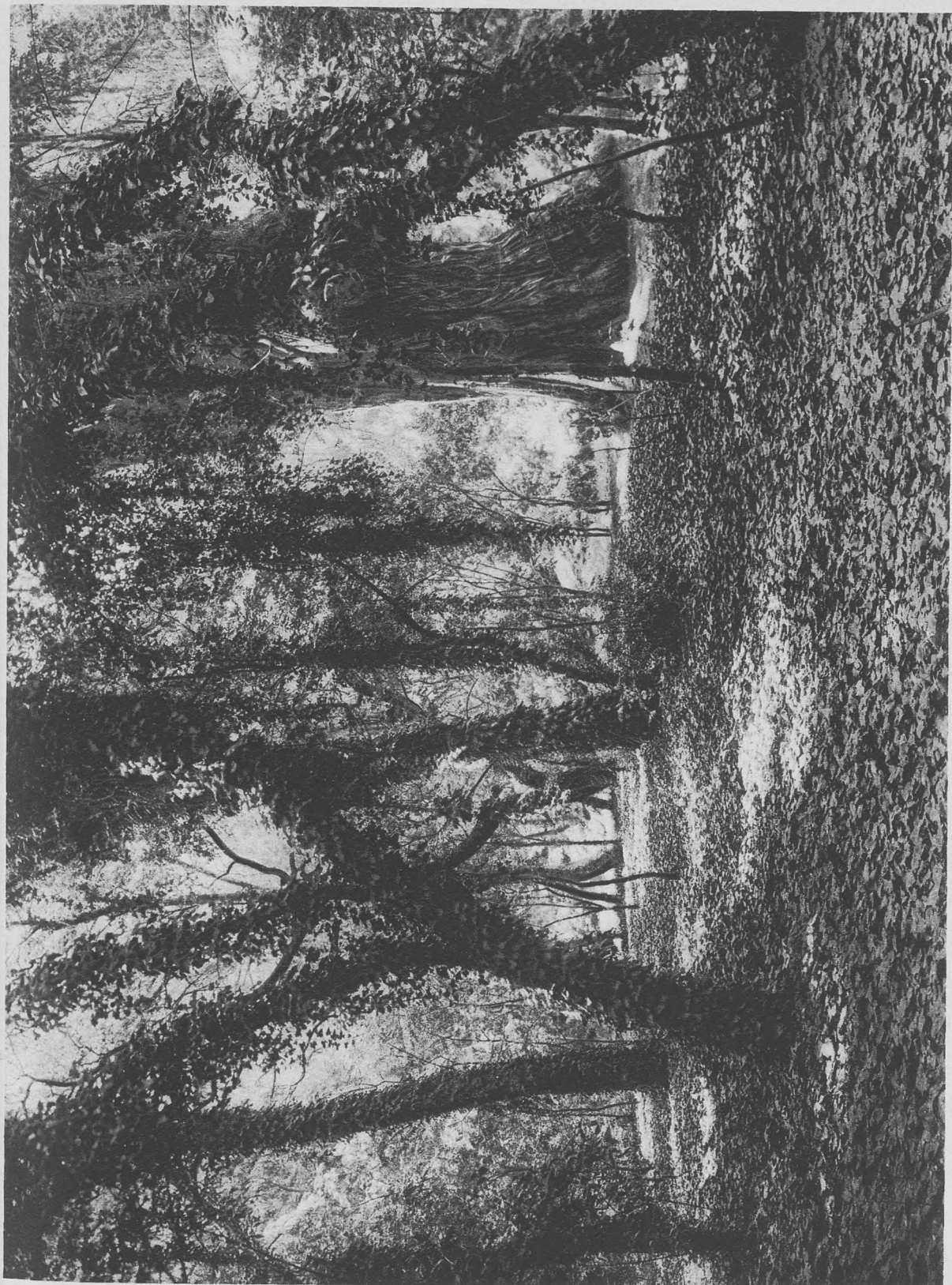
Capital Méjico. Parque de Chapultepec.  
Alameda de los Filósofos

Mexico City. Chapultepec Park.  
Philosophers' Avenue

Hauptstadt Mexiko. Park Chapultepec. Philosophenallee

Messico città. Nel parco di Chapultepec.  
Il viale dei filosofi

Mexico. Le parc de Chapultepec.  
L'Allée des philosophes



Puesto idílico en el parque de Chapultepec

Idyllisches Plätzchen im Park Chapultepec

Idyllic spot in Chapultepec Park

Sito idilico nel parco di Chapultepec

Un coin idyllique du parc de Chapultepec





Piedra de almanaque azteca o "Piedra del Sol",  
Museo nacional

"Aztec Calendar Stone" or "Stone of the Sun",  
National Museum

„Aztekischer Kalenderstein" oder „Stein der Sonne", Nationalmuseum

"Calendario azteco" ovvero "Pietra del Sole",  
Museo Nazionale

"Calendrier aztèque" ou "Pierre du soleil",  
Musée national



Altar de sacrificio del Rey Tizoc. Museo nacional

Sacrificial altar of King Tizoc. National Museum

Opferaltar des Königs Tizoc. Nationalmuseum

Ara del Re Tizoc. Museo Nazionale

Autel du roi Tizoc. Musée national





Cabeza de diorita de la diosa Coyolxauhqui.  
Museo nacional

Diorite head of the Goddess Coyolxauhqui.  
National Museum

Dioritkopf der Göttin Coyolxauhqui. Nationalmuseum

Testa in diorite della Dea Coyolxauhqui.  
Museo Nazionale

Tête en diorite de la déesse Coyolxauhqui.  
Musée national



Xochipilli con máscara. Museo nacional

Xochipilli with mask. National Museum

Xochipilli mit Maske. Nationalmuseum

Xochipilli con maschera. Museo Nazionale

Xochipilli avec masque. Musée national





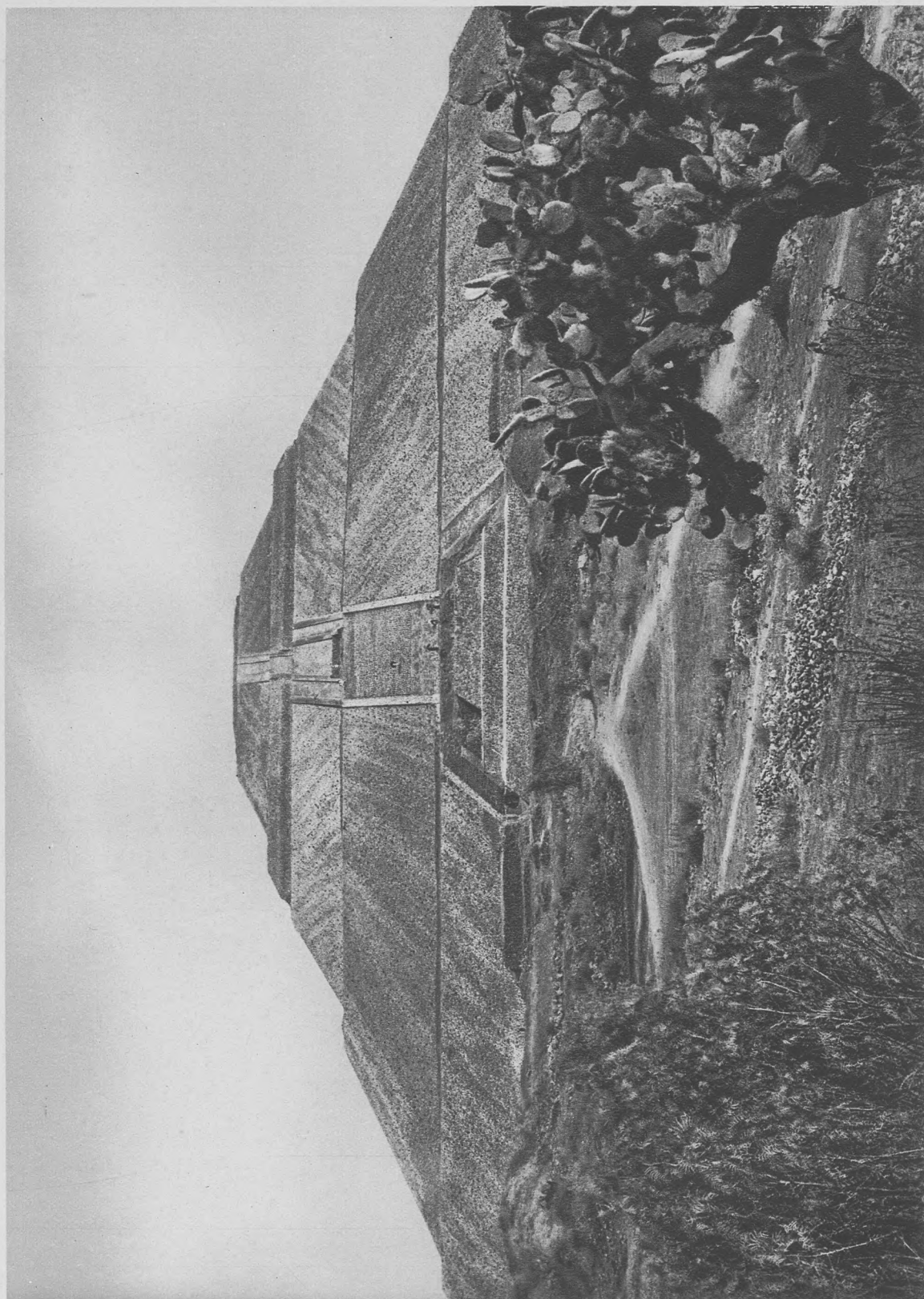
San Juan Teotihuacán. Pirámide del Sol

San Juan Teotihuacán. Pyramid of the Sun

San Juan Teotihuacán. Sonnenpyramide

San Juan Teotihuacán. Piramide del sole

San Juan Teotihuacán. Pyramide du soleil



San Juan Teotihuacán. Fachada occidental

San Juan Teotihuacán. Pyramid of the Sun. West front

San Juan Teotihuacán. Sonnenpyramide. Westfront

San Juan Teotihuacán. Piramide del sol. Lato ovest

San Juan Teotihuacán. Pyramide du soleil. Face ouest





San Juan Teotihuacán. Pirámide de la Luna

San Juan Teotihuacán. Pyramid of the Moon

San Juan Teotihuacán. Mondpyramide

San Juan Teotihuacán. Piramide della luna

San Juan Teotihuacán. Pyramide de la lune



San Juan Teotihuacán. Pirámide de la Luna

San Juan Teotihuacán. Piramide della luna

San Juan Teotihuacán. Mondpyramide

San Juan Teotihuacán. Pyramid of the Moon

San Juan Teotihuacán. Pyramide de la lune





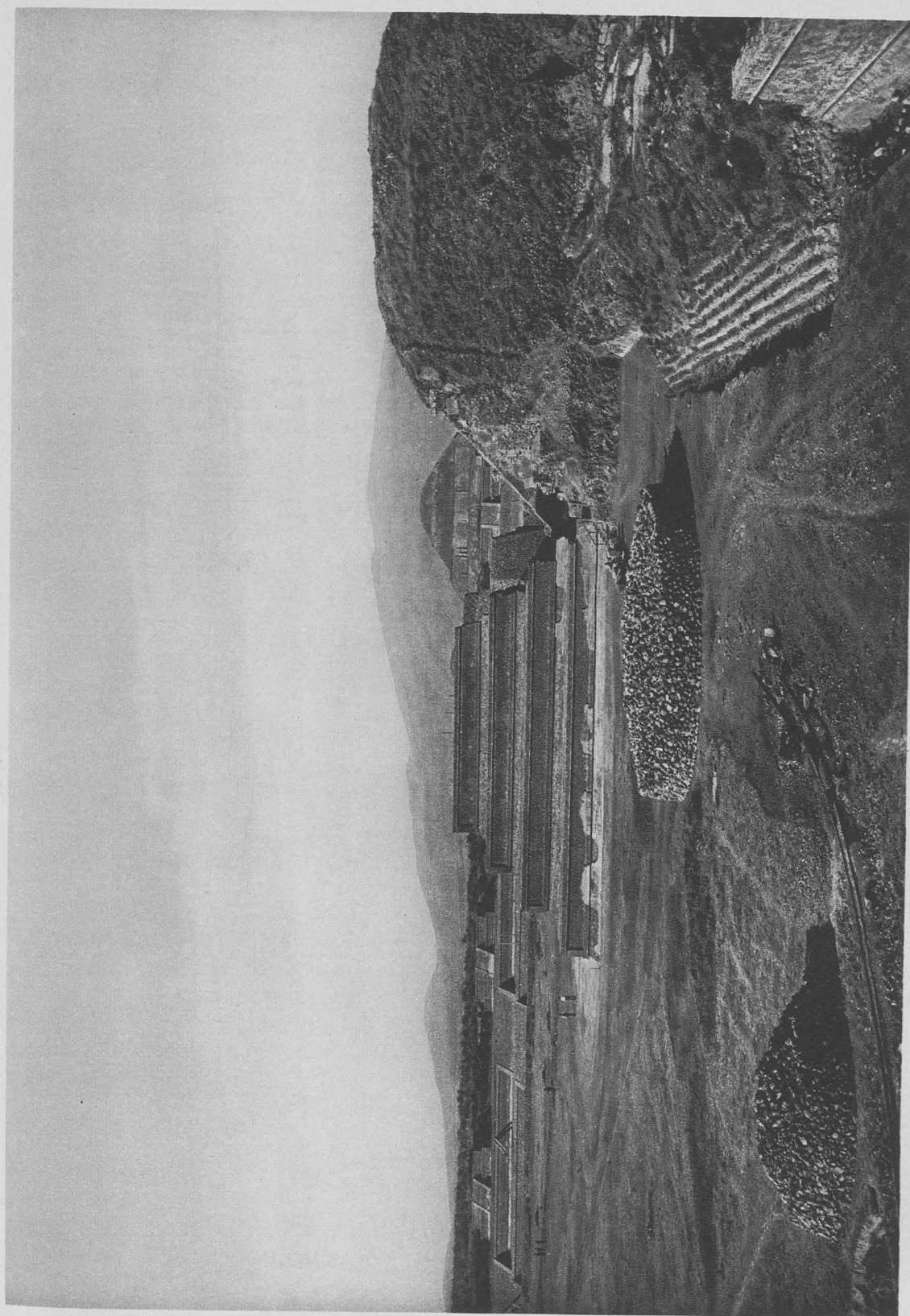
San Juan Teotihuacán. Esculturas de las escaleras en la pirámide de Quetzalcouatl al centro de la Ciudadela. Fachada occidental

San Juan Teotihuacán. Sculptures on the side of the steps of the Pyramid of Quetzalcouatl in the centre of the "Ciudadela". West front

Skulpturen der Treppenwangen an der Quetzalcouatl-Pyramide im Zentrum der "Ciudadela". Westfront

San Juan Teotihuacán. Sculpture delle colonne nella piramide di Quetzalcouatl nel centro della "Ciudadela". Lato ovest

San Juan Teotihuacán. Sculptures ornant les escaliers de la pyramide de Quetzalcouatl, située au centre de la "Ciudadela". Face ouest



San Juan Teotihuacán. Vista a las terrazas de la Ciudadela

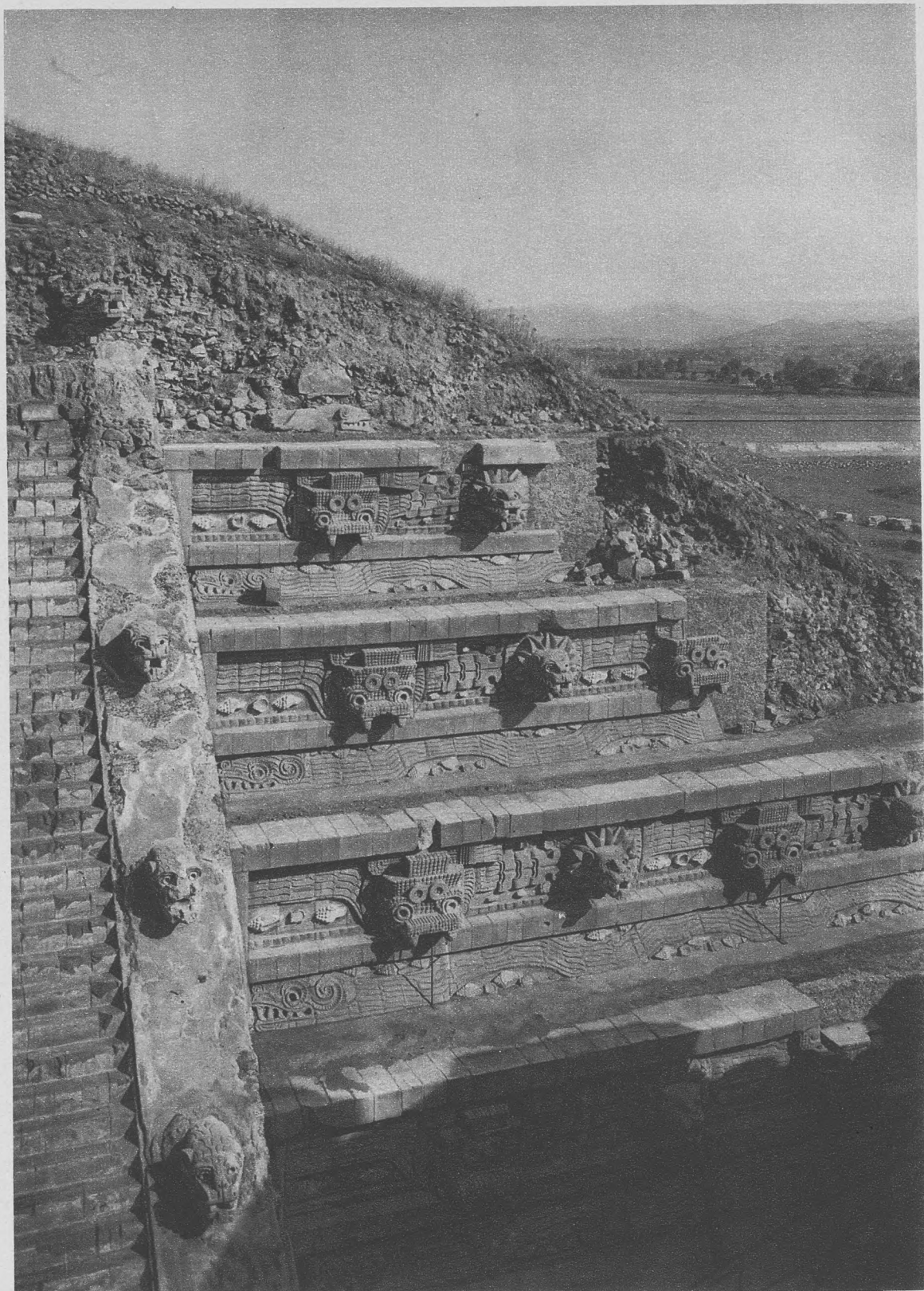
San Juan Teotihuacán. View of the Terraces of the "Ciudadela"

San Juan Teotihuacán. Blick in die Terrassenanlagen der "Ciudadela"

San Juan Teotihuacán. Veduta sulle terrazze della "Ciudadela"

San Juan Teotihuacán. Les terrasses de la "Ciudadela"





San Juan Teotihuacán. Esculturas de piedra en la fachada occidental de la pirámide de Quetzalcouatl, pirámide al centro de la Ciudadela

San Juan Teotihuacán. Stone sculptures on the west front of the Pyramid of Quetzalcouatl in the centre of the "Ciudadela"

San Juan Teotihuacán. Steinskulpturen an der Westfront der Quetzalcouatl-Pyramide im Zentrum der "Ciudadela"

San Juan Teotihuacán. Sculture in pietra sul lato ovest della piramide di Quetzalcouatl nel centro della "Ciudadela"

San Juan Teotihuacán. Sculptures ornant la face ouest de la pyramide de Quetzalcouatl au centre de la "Ciudadela"



San Juan Teotihuacán. Esculturas de piedra en la fachada occidental de la pirámide de Quetzalcouatl, pirámide al centro de la Ciudadela

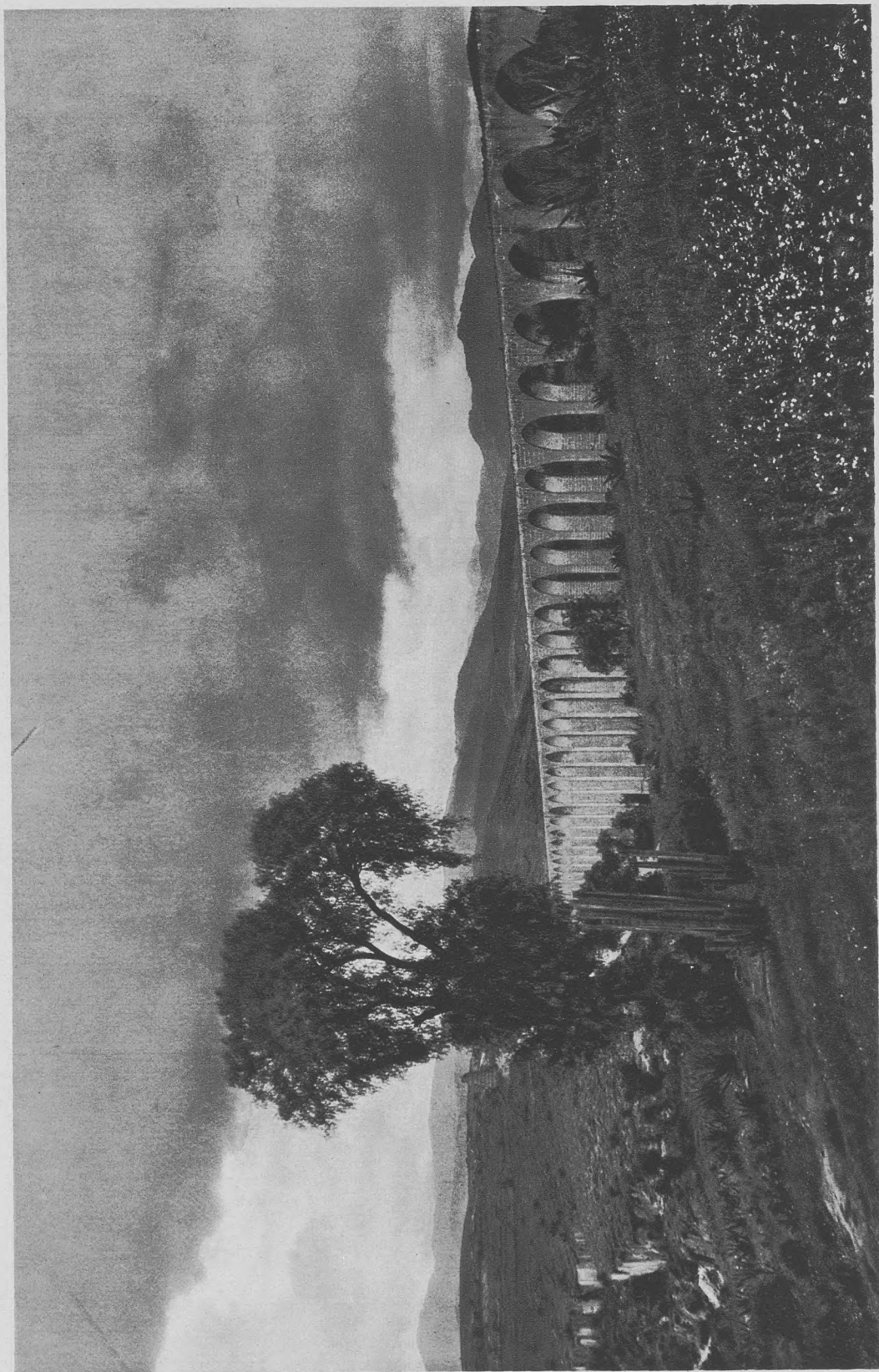
San Juan Teotihuacán. Stone sculptures on the west front of the Pyramid of Quetzalcouatl in the centre of the „Ciudadela“

San Juan Teotihuacán. Steinskulpturen an der Westfront der Quetzalcouatl-Pyramide im Zentrum der „Ciudadela“

San Juan Teotihuacán. Sculture in pietra sul lato ovest della piramide di Quetzalcouatl nel centro della „Ciudadela“

San Juan Teotihuacán. Sculptures ornant la face ouest de la pyramide de Quetzalcouatl au centre de la „Ciudadela“





Tubería de agua española, antigua, de Los Remedios

Ancient Spanish aqueduct of Los Remedios

Altspanische Wasserleitung von Los Remedios

Antico acquedotto spagnolo a Los Remedios

Aqueduc espagnol de Los Remedios



Tubería de agua española, antigua, de Los Remedios

Ancient Spanish aqueduct of Los Remedios

Altspanische Wasserleitung von Los Remedios

Antico acquedotto spagnolo a Los Remedios

Aqueduc espagnol de Los Remedios





Iglesia de Tepozotlán

Church of Tepozotlán

Kirche von Tepozotlán

Chiesa di Tepozotlán

Église de Tepozotlán



Iglesia de Tepozotlán

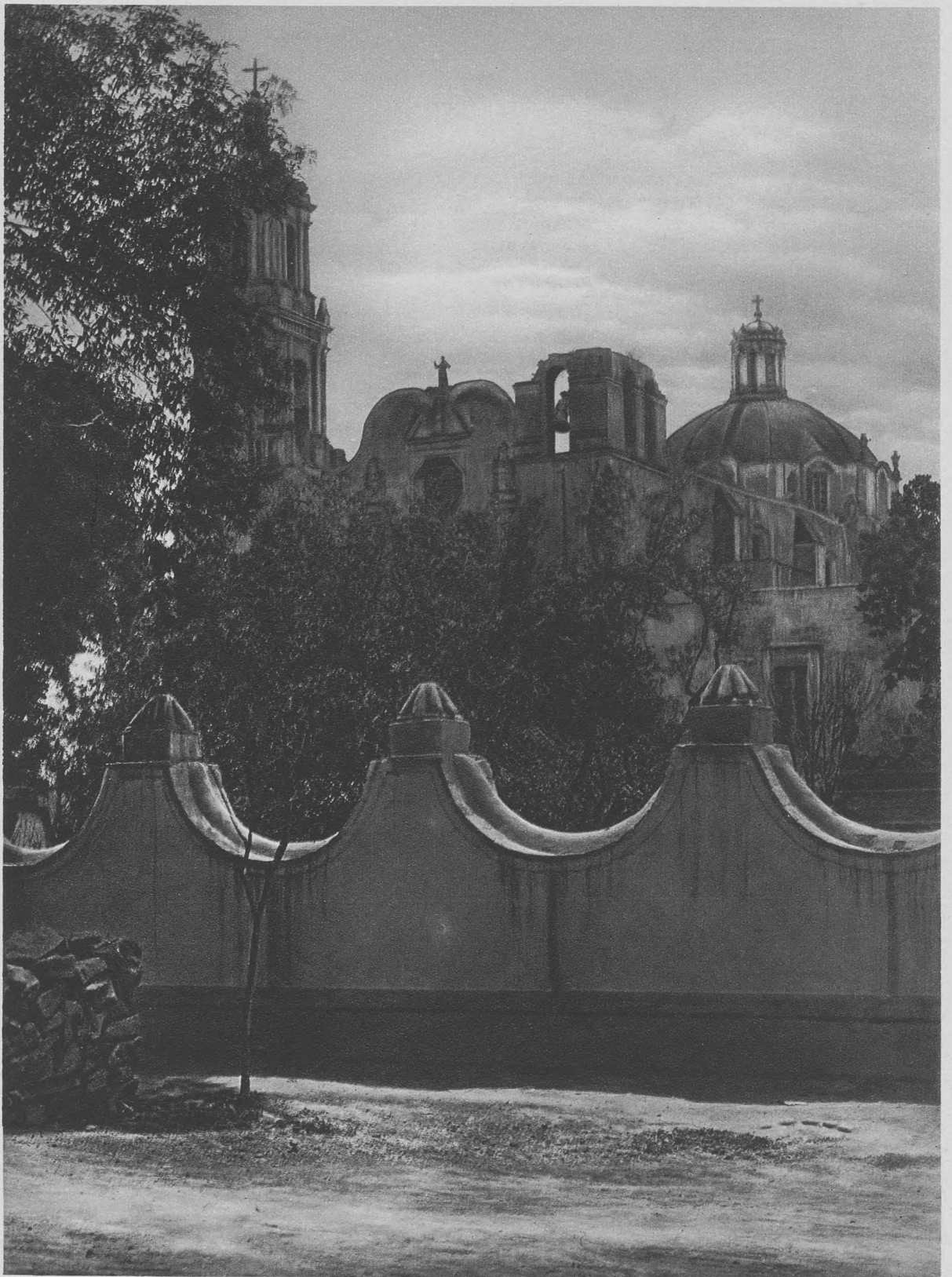
Church of Tepozotlán

Kirche von Tepozotlán

Chiesa di Tepozotlán

Église de Tepozotlán





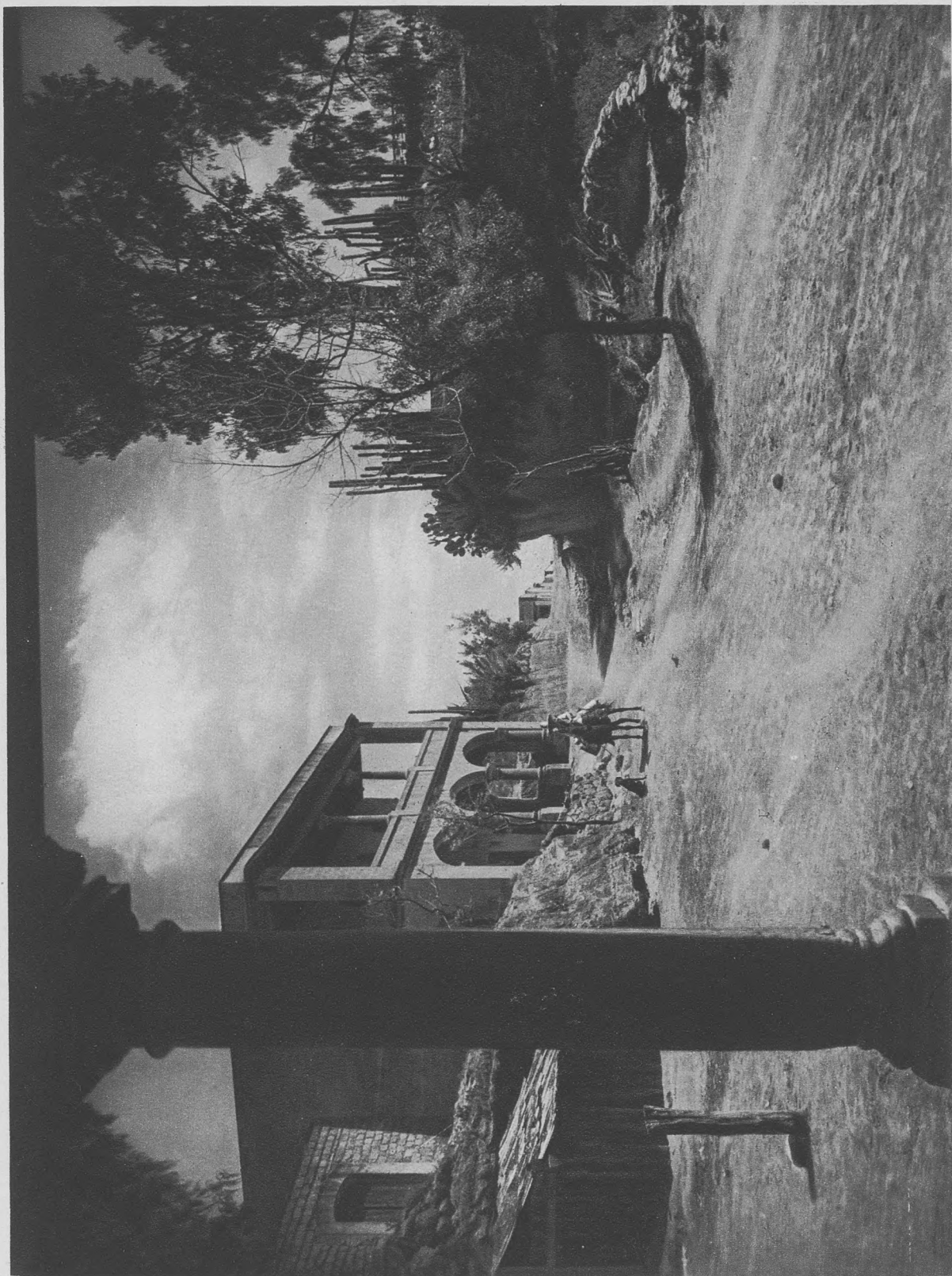
Tacuba

Tacuba

Tacuba

Tacuba

Tacuba



San Estéban. Los alrededores de la capital Méjico

San Estéban. Umgegend der Hauptstadt Mexiko

San Estéban. Dintorni della capitale

San Estéban. Surroundings of Mexico City

San Estéban. Environs de Mexico





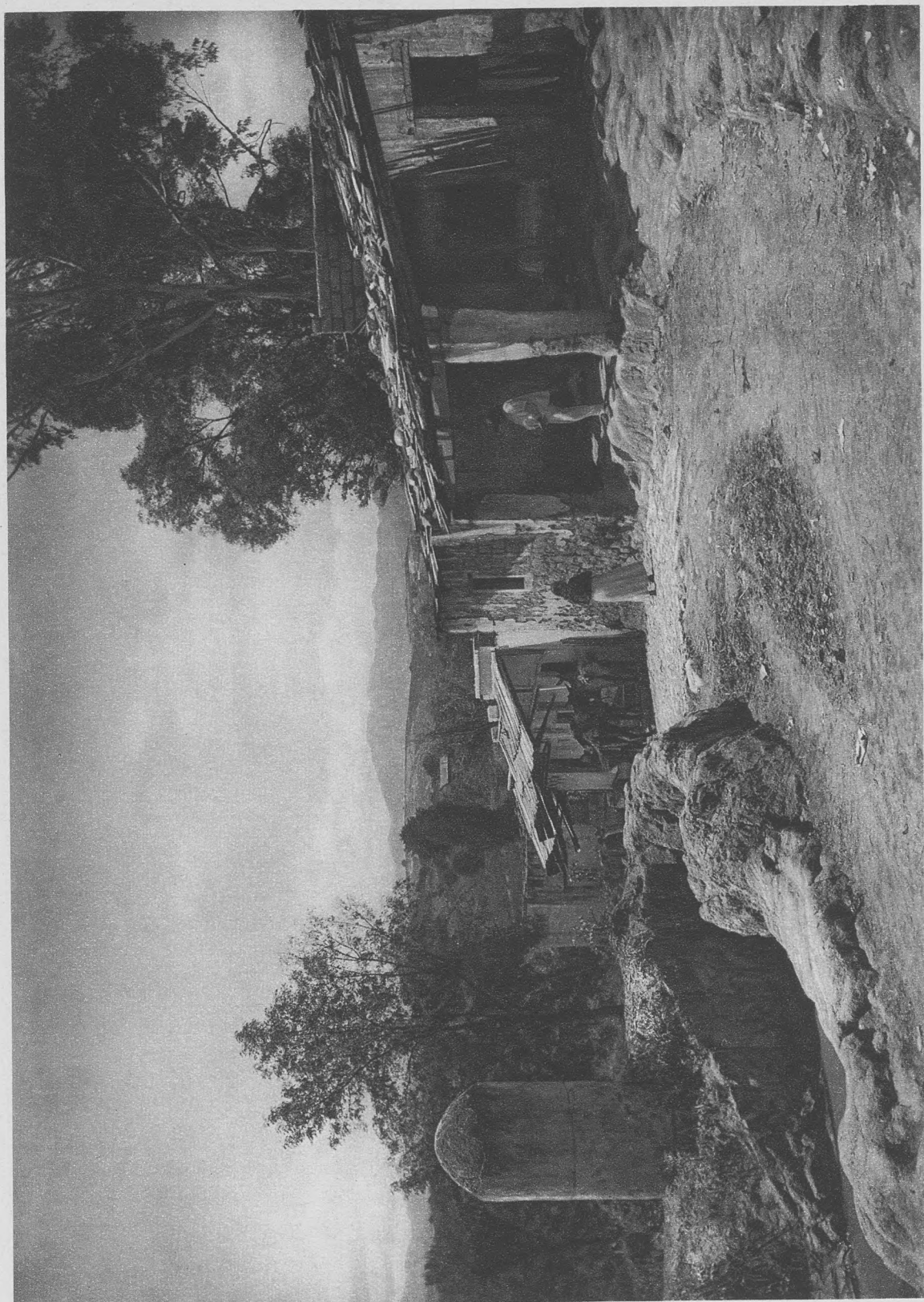
San Estéban. Los alrededores de la capital Méjico.

San Estéban. Surroundings of Mexico City

San Estéban. Umgegend der Hauptstadt Mexiko.

San Estéban. Dintorni della capitale

San Estéban. Environs de Mexico



San Estéban. Los alrededores de la capital Méjico

San Estéban. Umgegend der Hauptstadt Mexiko

San Estéban. Dintorni della capitale

San Estéban. Surroundings of Mexico City

San Estéban. Environs de Mexico





Rincón pintoresco en San Angel D. F.

Picturesque corner in San Angel, D., F.

Malerischer Winkel in San Angel. D. F.

Vicolo pittoresco in San Angel. D. F.

Un coin pittoresque de San Angel, D. F.



Tlacopan. Los alrededores de la capital Méjico

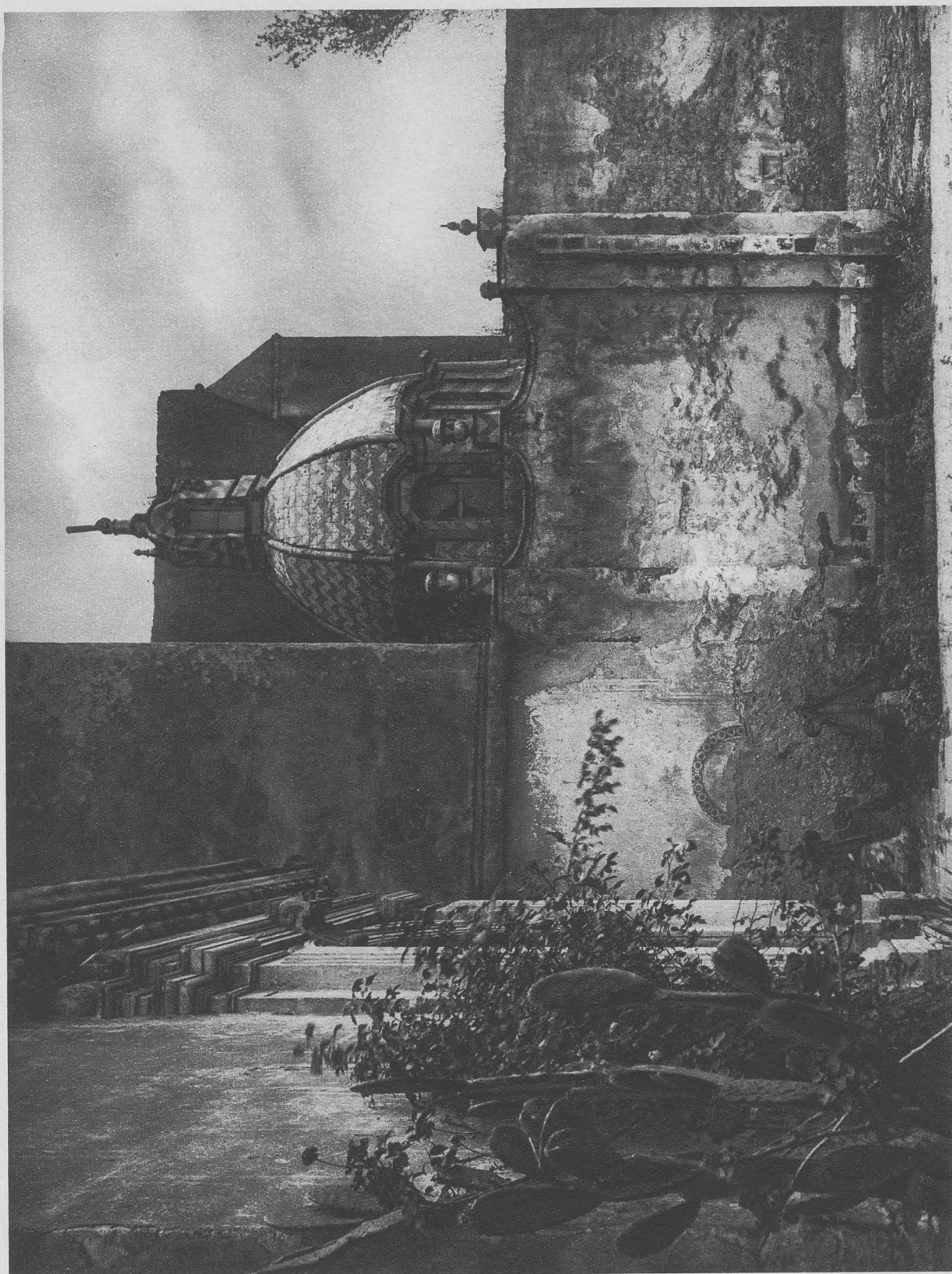
Tlacopan. Umgegend der Hauptstadt Mexiko

Tlacopan. Dintorni della capitale

Tlacopan. Surroundings of Mexico City

Tlacopan. Environs de Mexico





Churubusco Monastery

Kloster Churubusco.

Monasterio Churubusco

Convento di Churubusco

Couvent de Churubusco



Monasterio Churubusco

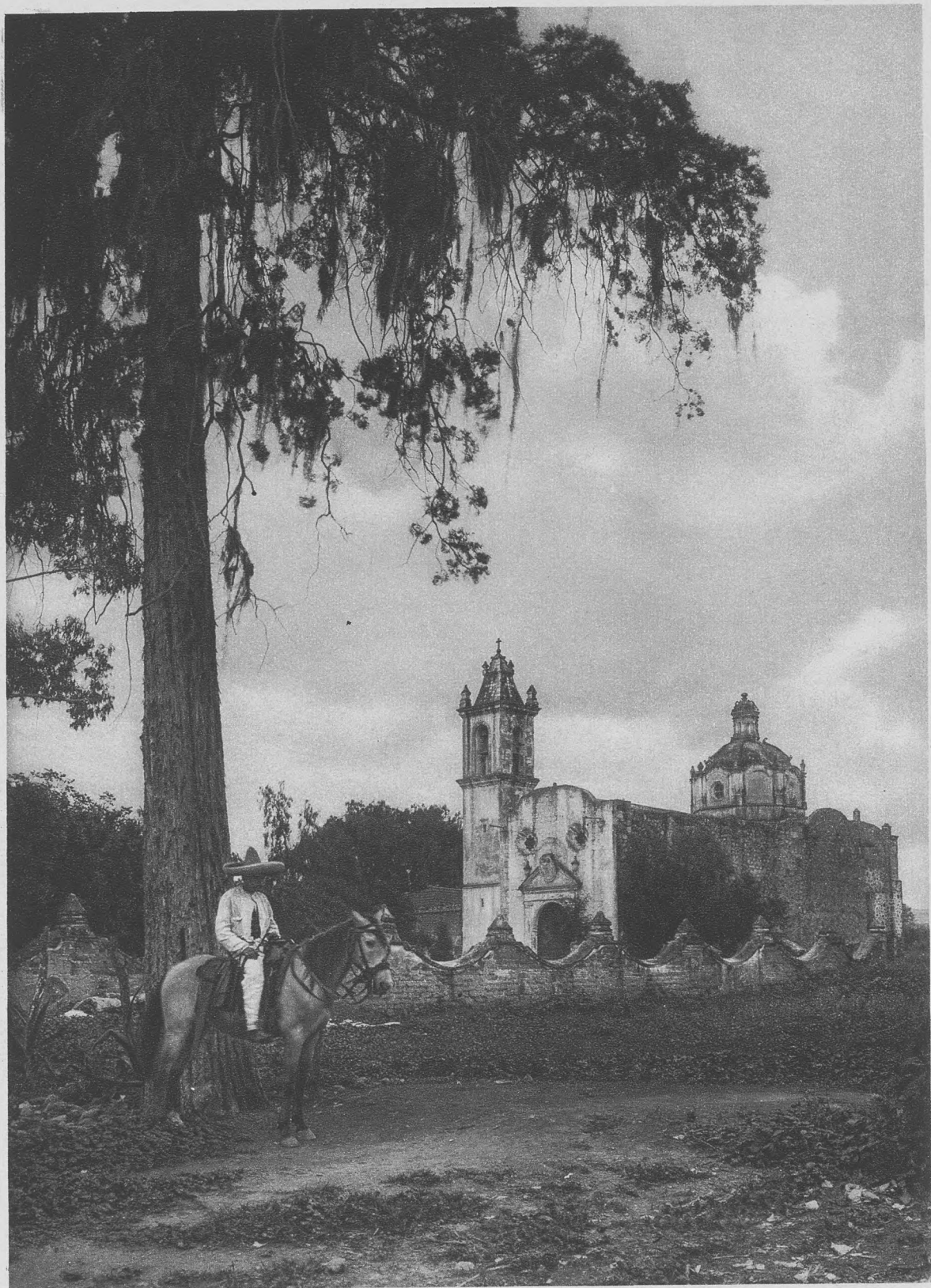
Churubusco Monastery

Kloster Churubusco.

Convento di Churubusco

Couvent de Churubusco.





Nonoalco. Los alrededores de la capital Méjico

Nonoalco. Surroundings of Mexico

Nonoalco. Umgegend der Hauptstadt Mexiko

Nonoalco. Dintorni della capitale.

Nonoalco. Environs de Mexico



Cúpulas de la Iglesia "El Carmen" San Angel D. F.

Cupolas of the Church of "El Carmen" San Angel D. F.

Kuppeln der Kirche "El Carmen" San Angel D. F.

Cupole della chiesa "El Carmen" a San Angel D. F.

Coupoles de l'église "El Carmen" à San Angel D. F.





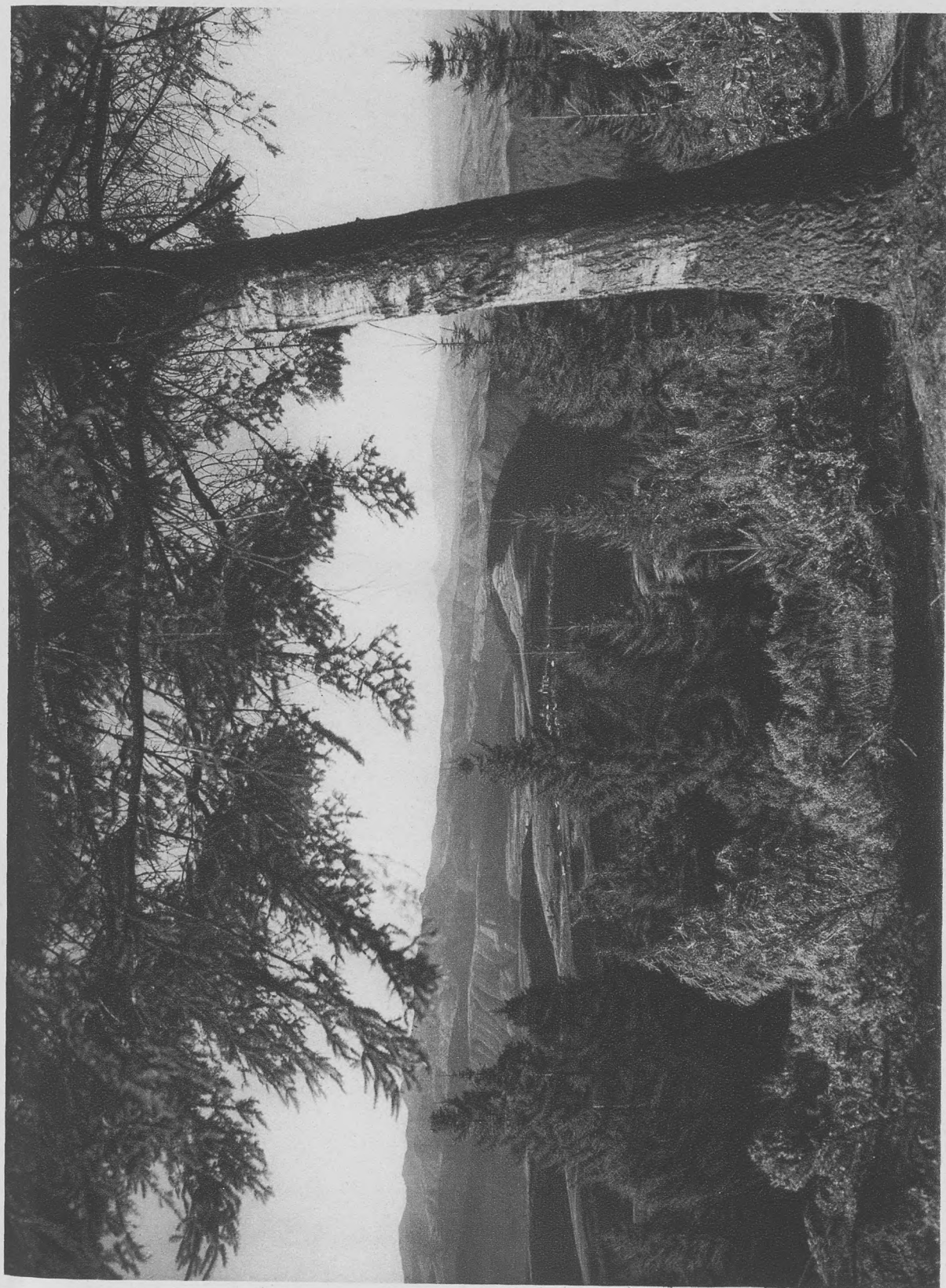
Pedregal. Corriente de basalto - lava cerca de San Angel

Pedregal. Basalt-Lavastrom nahe San Angel

Pedregal. Basalte eruttivo nei pressi di San Angel.

Pedregal. Basalt lava-stream near San Angel

Pedregal. Coulée de lave basaltique près de San Angel.



Parque nacional. Desierto de los Leones

National park. Desierto de los Leones

Nationalpark. Desierto de los Leones

Parco Nazionale. Desierto de los Leones

Parc national. Desierto de los Leones





Ruina de monasterio en el parque nacional.  
Desierto de los Leones

Monastery ruins in the National Park. Desierto  
de los Leones

Klosterruine im Nationalpark. Desierto de los Leones

Rovine di un convento nel Parco Nazionale.  
Desierto de los Leones

Ruines d'un couvent au Parc national. Desierto  
de los Leones



Ruina de monasterio en el parque nacional.  
Desierto de los Leones. Vista posterior

Monastery ruins in the National Park. Desierto  
de los Leones. View from back

Klosterruine im Nationalpark. Desierto de los Leones. Rückansicht.

Rovine di un convento nel Parco Nazionale.  
Desierto de los Leones. Lato posteriore.

Ruines d'un couvent au Parc national. Desierto  
de los Leones. Vue de derrière





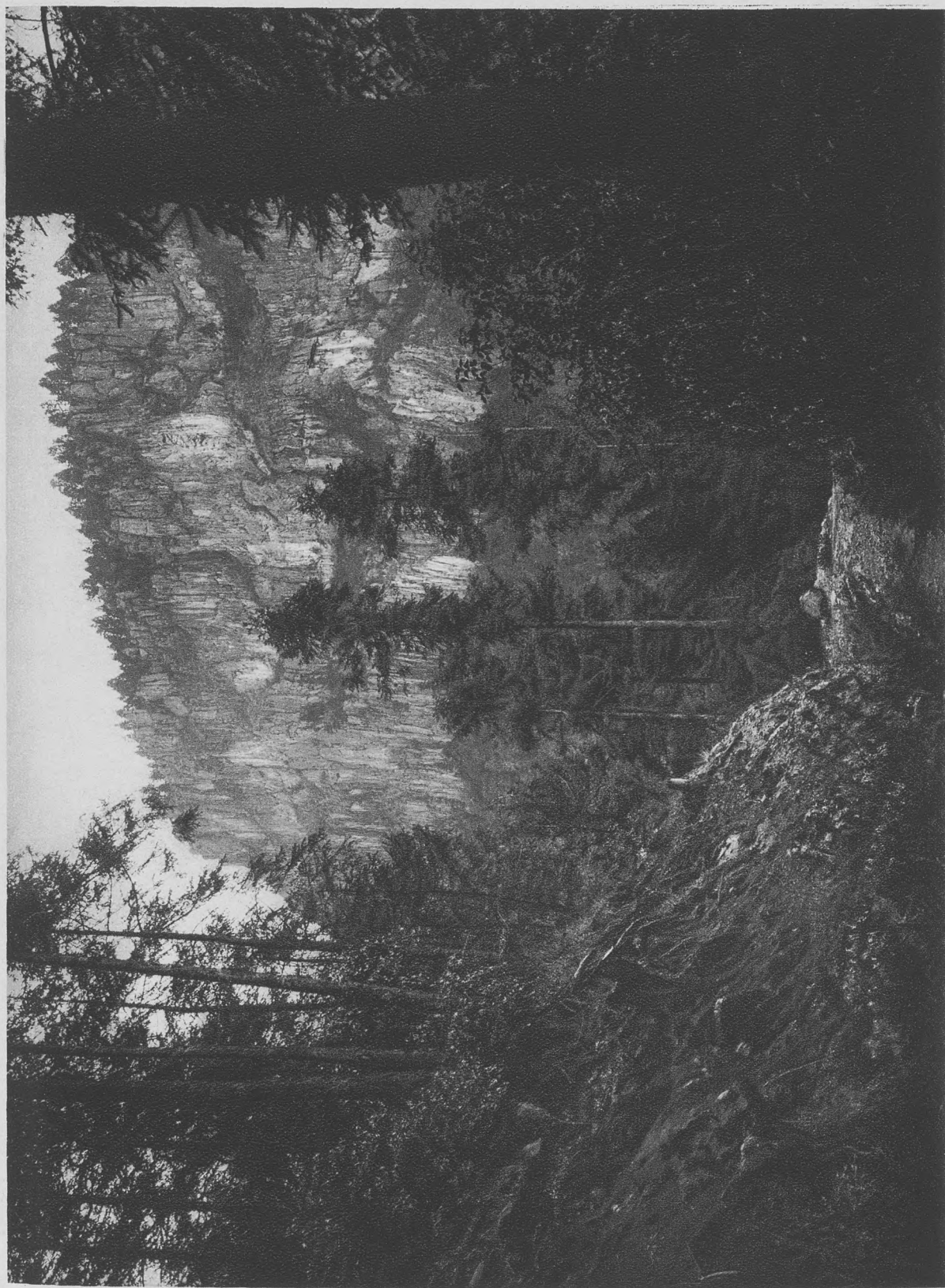
La Cañada. Contreras. D. F.

La Cañada. Contreras. D. F.

La Cañada. Contreras. D. F.

La Cañada. Contreras. D. F.

La Cañada. Contreras. D. F.



La Cañada. Contreras. D. F.

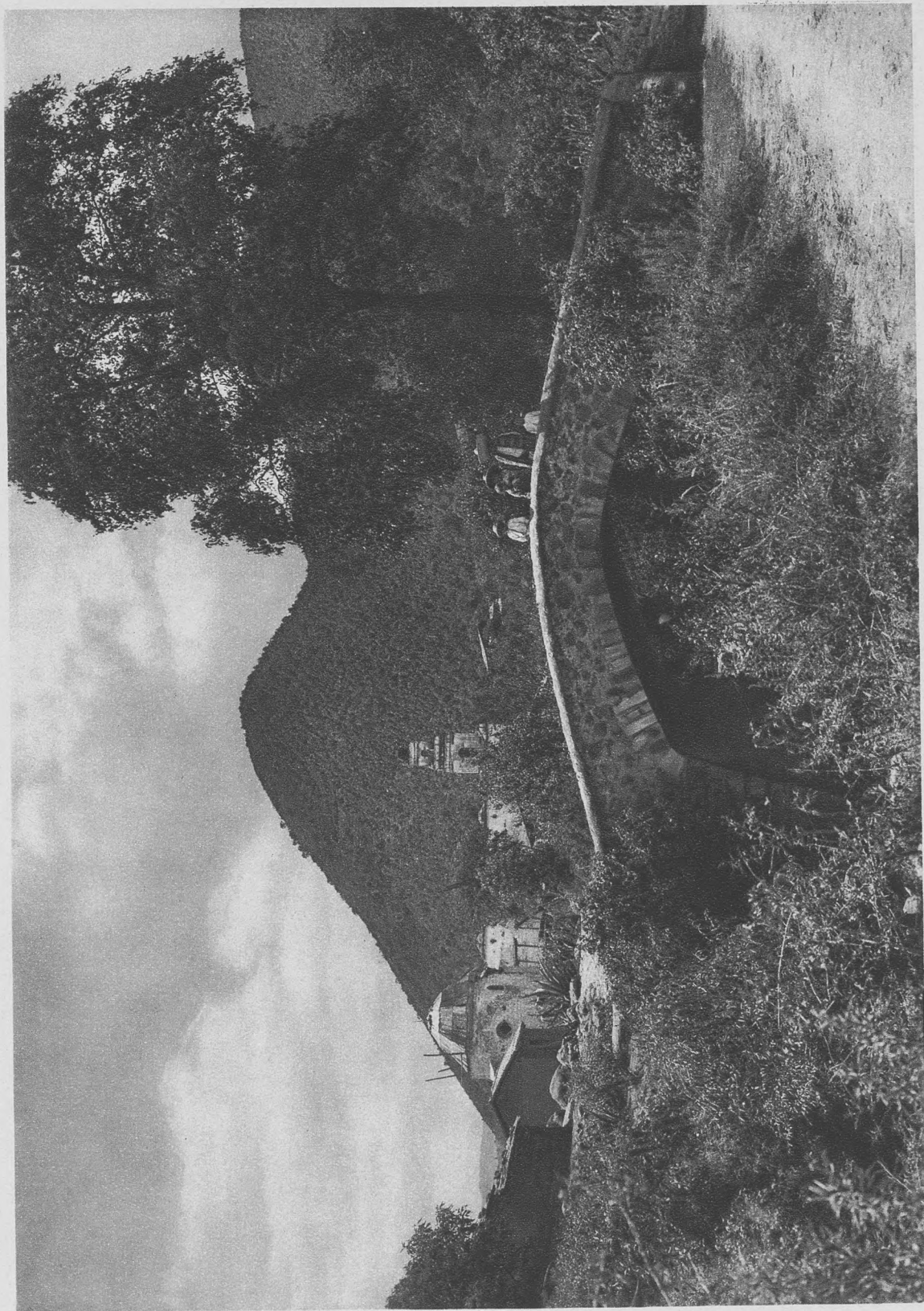
La Cañada. Contreras. D. F.

La Cañada. Contreras. D. F.

La Cañada. Contreras. D. F.

La Cañada. Contreras. D. F.





San Bartolito

San Bartolito

San Bartolito

San Bartolito

San Bartolito



San Bartolito

San Bartolito

San Bartolito

San Bartolito

San Bartolito





Santiago. Calle de aldea característica con  
cactéas en forma de columnas

Santiago. Typical village street with giant cacti

Santiago. Typische Dorfstraße mit Säulenkakteen.

Santiago. Caratteristica strada rurale con  
piante di cacto.

Santiago. Rue typique de village et cactées  
à colonnes.



Mejicanos en traje nacional

Mexican in national costume

Mexikaner in Nationaltracht

Messicani in costume nazionale

Mexicains en costume national





Ixtacalco. Hijos de indios lavando ropa D. F.

Ixtacalco. Indian children washing. D. F.

Ixtacalco. Indianerkinder beim Waschen

Ixtacalco. Bambini indiani intenti a lavare

Ixtacalco. Enfants indiens en train de laver



Cociendo tortillas de maiz.

Baking maize pancakes (Spanish "Tortillas")

Beim Backen von Mais-Fladen (spanisch „Tortillas“)

La cottura delle focacce di formentone  
(in ispanolo Tortillas)

La préparation des "tortillas" (galettes de  
maïs)





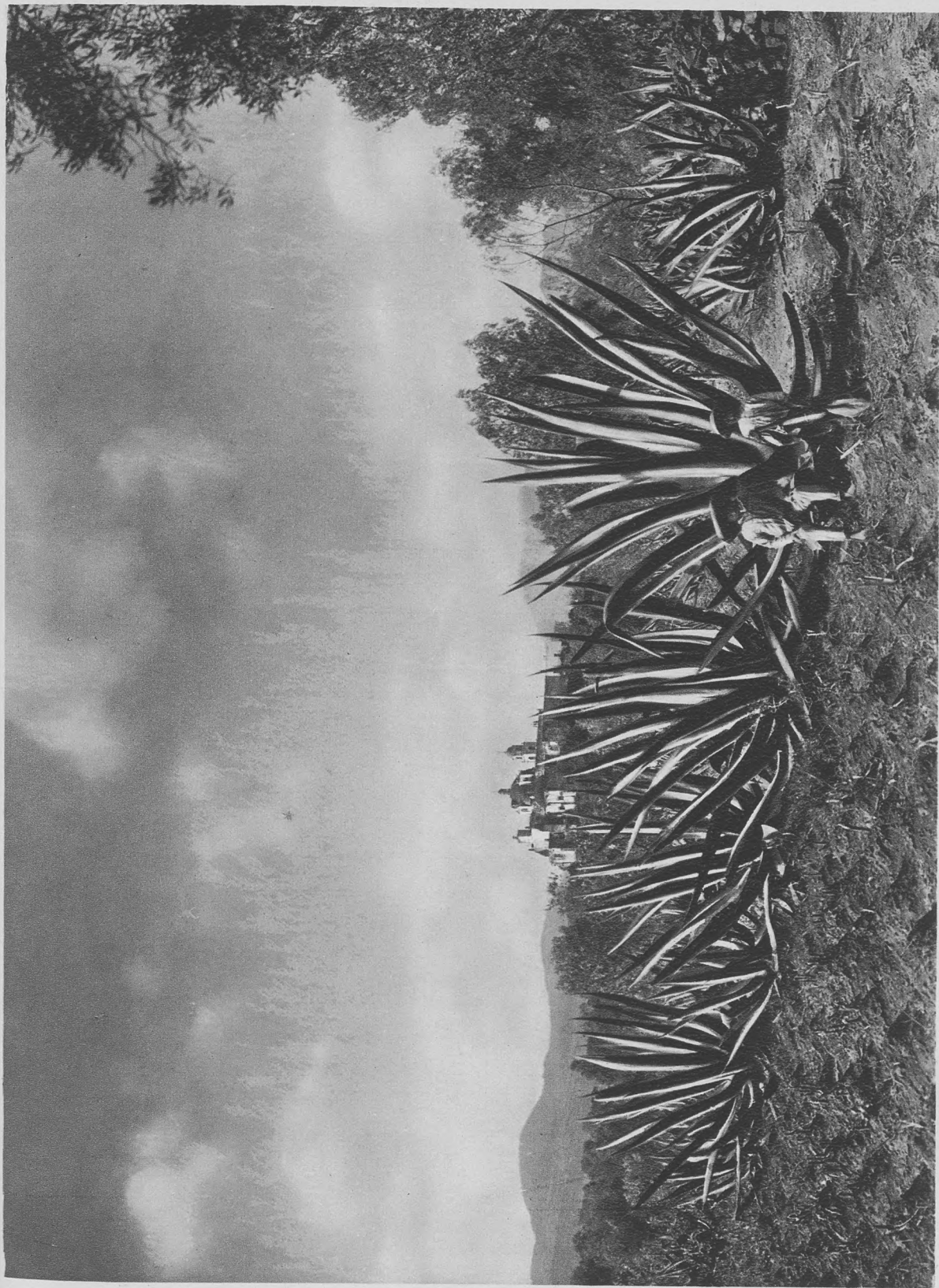
Iglesia de Tepepam

Church of Tepepam

Kirche von Tepepam

Chiesa di Tepepam

Église de Tepepam



Los alrededores de Tepepam con campo de agaves

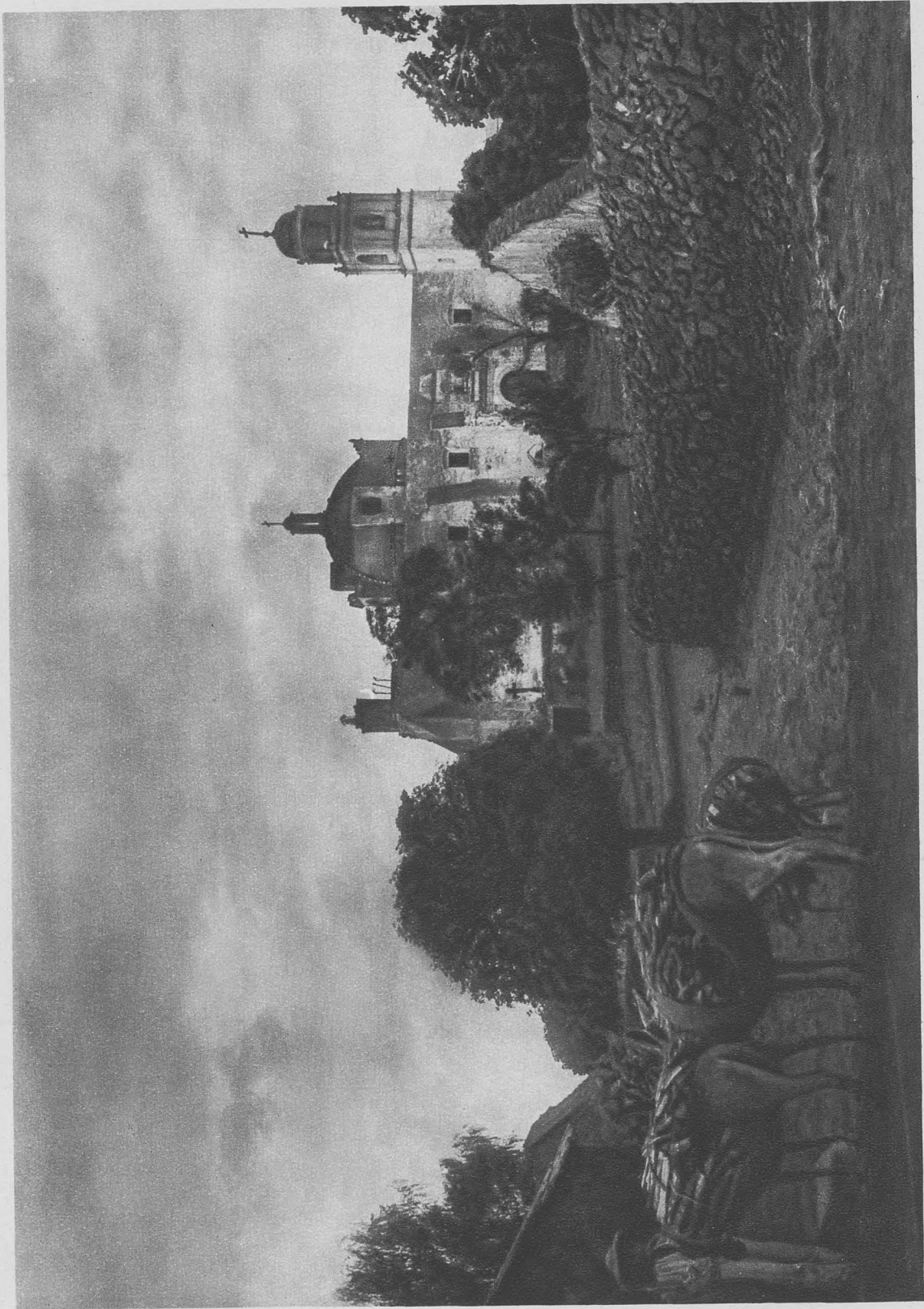
Umgegend von Tepepam mit Agavefeld

Dintorni di Tepepam

Surroundings of Tepepam with agave fields

Environs de Tepepam et champ d'agaves





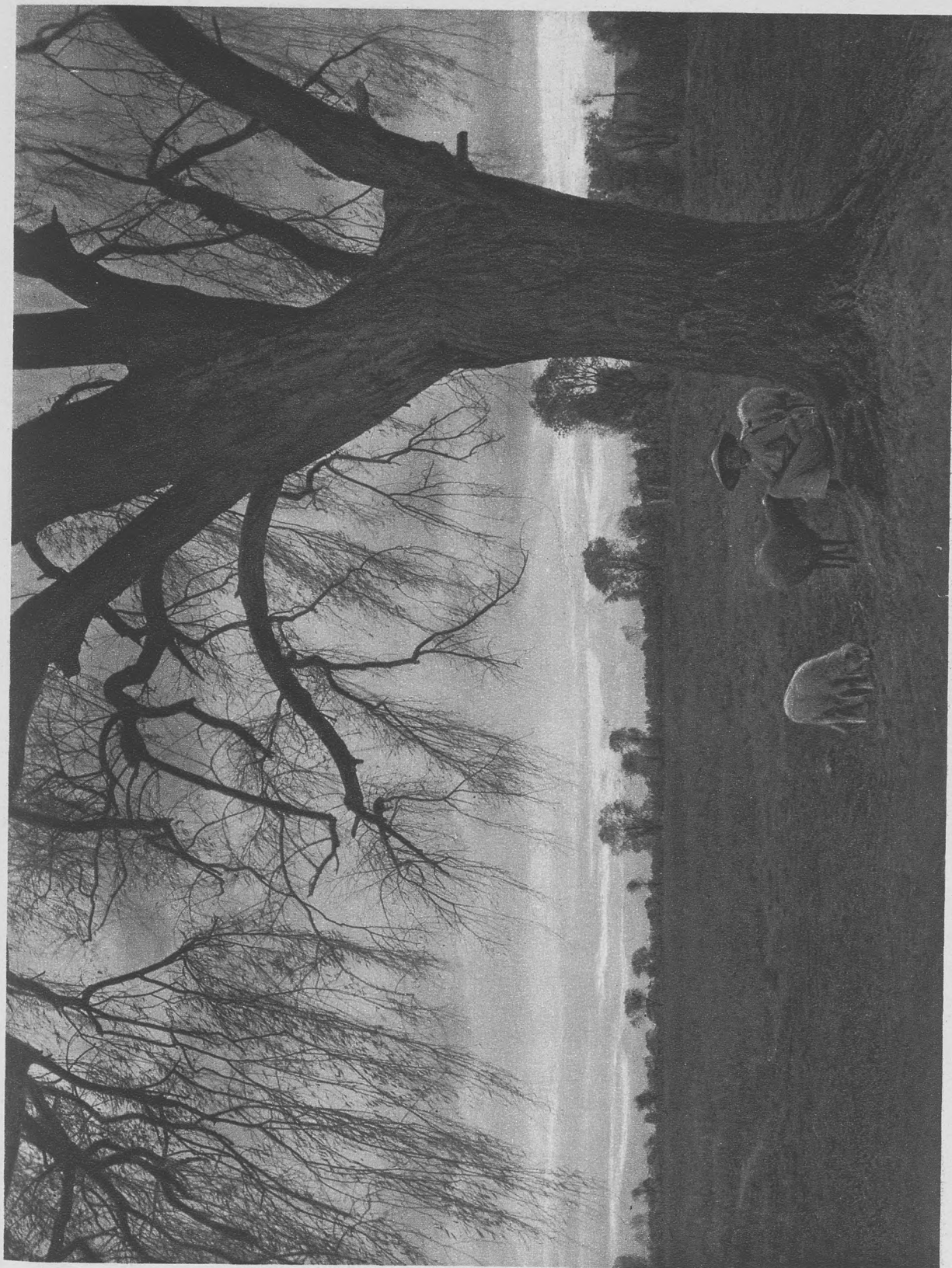
Church of Tepepam

Église de Tepepam

Kirche von Tepepam

Iglesia de Tepepam

Chiesa di Tepepam



Los alrededores de Tepepam

Surroundings of Tepepam

D'intorni di Tepepam

Umgegend von Tepepam

Environs de Tepepam





Tlachiquero chupando el pulque de una planta de agaves

Tlachiquero sucking pulque out of an agave plant

Tlachiquero den Pulque aus der Agavepflanze saugend

Tlachiquero, mentre succhia il pulque da una pianta d'agave

Tlachiquero sucant le pulque d'une agave



Mezcal. Destilleria de aguardiente

Mezcal. Distilleria d'acquavite

Mezcal. Schnapsbrennerei

Mezcal. Spirits distillery

Mezcal. Distillerie d'eau-de-vie





Canal Viga

Viga Canal

Viga - Kanal

Canale di Viga

Canal de la Viga



Xochimilco. Uno de los canales principales

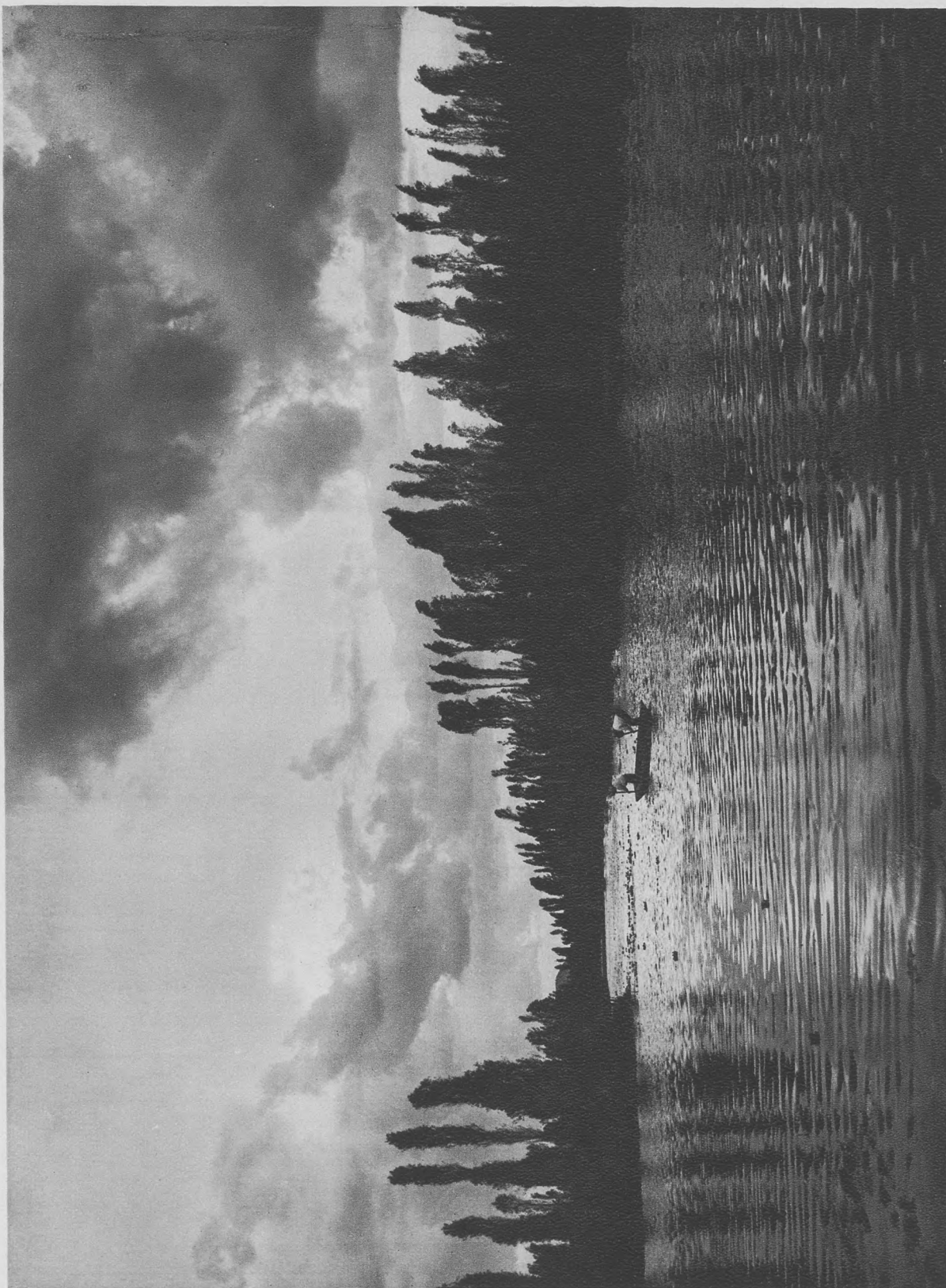
Xochimilco. One of the main canals

Xochimilco. Einer der Hauptkanäle

Xochimilco. Uno dei canali principali

Xochimilco. Un des canaux principaux





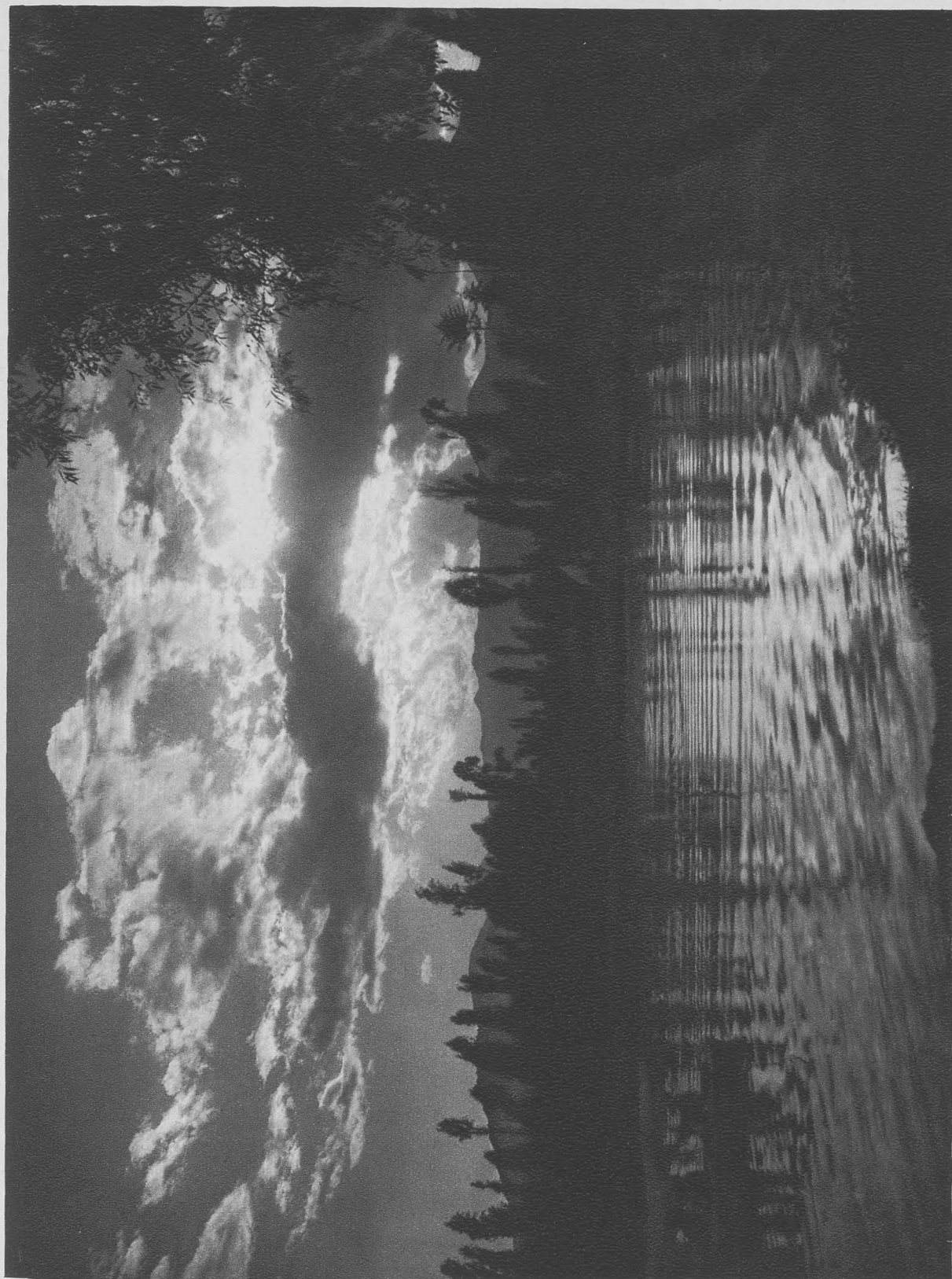
Xochimilco. Evening

Xochimilco. Abendstimmung

Xochimilco. Anochecer

Xochimilco. Effet du soir

Xochimilco. Sera



Xochimilco. Puesta del sol

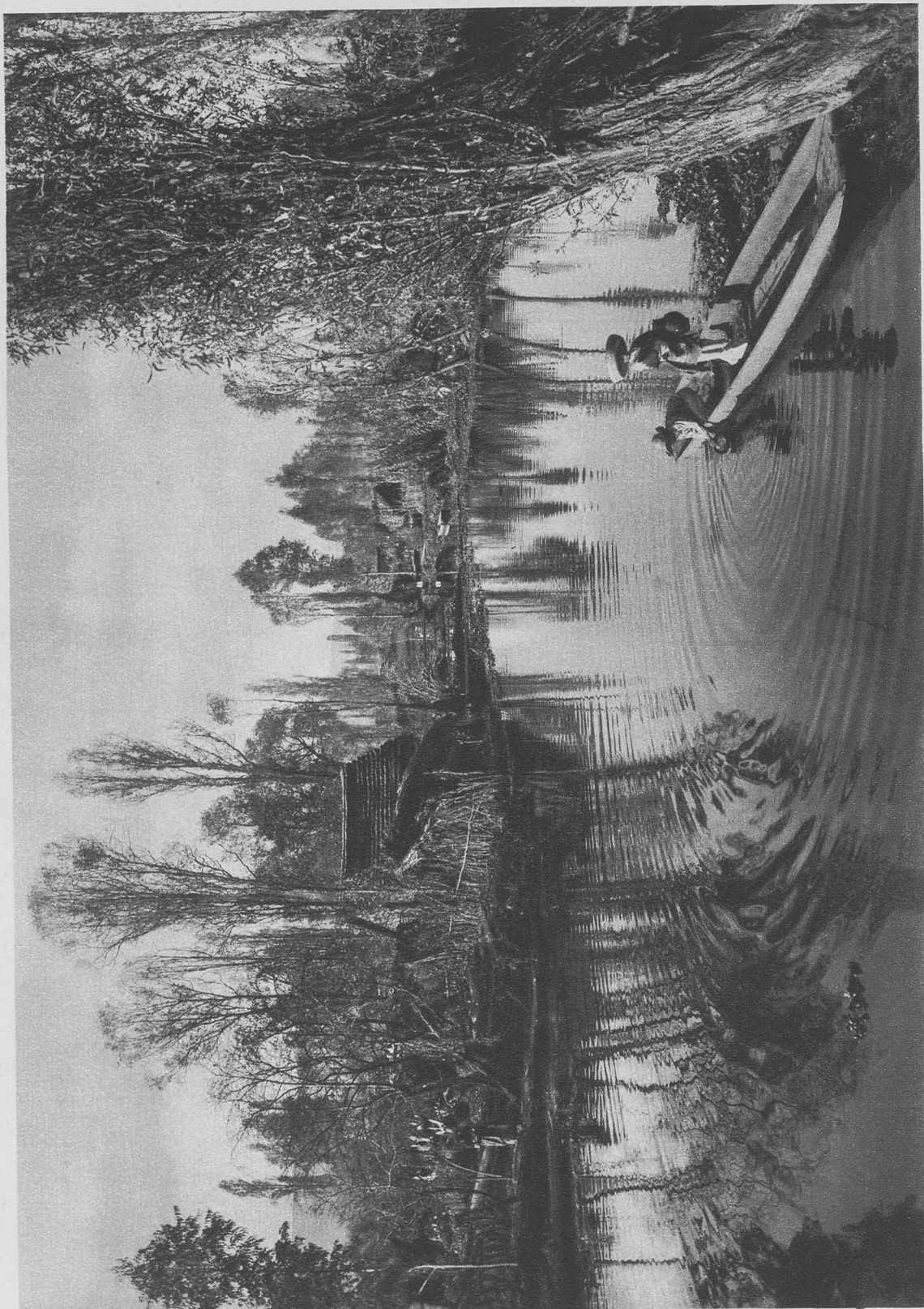
Xochimilco. Sonnenuntergang

Xochimilco. Sunset

Xochimilco. Tramonto

Xochimilco. Coucher de soleil





Tlahuac

Tlahuac

Tlahuac

Tlahuac

Tlahuac



Xochimilco con los así llamados "Jardines flotantes"

Xochimilco with the so-called "Swimming Garden"

Xochimilco mit den sogenannten "Schwimmenden Gärten"

Xochimilco con i cosiddetti "Giardini Galleggianti"

Les "Jardins flottants" de Xochimilco





Xochimilco con los así llamados "Jardines flotantes"

Xochimilco mit den sogenannten „Schwimmenden Gärten“

Xochimilco with the so-called "Swimming Garden"

Xochimilco con i cosiddetti "Giardini Galleggianti"

Les "Jardins flottants" de Xochimilco.



Xochimilco. Chinampa en flor

Xochimilco. Chinampa in fiore

Xochimilco. Blühende Chinampa

Xochimilco. Blossoming chinampa

Xochimilco. Chinampa en fleurs





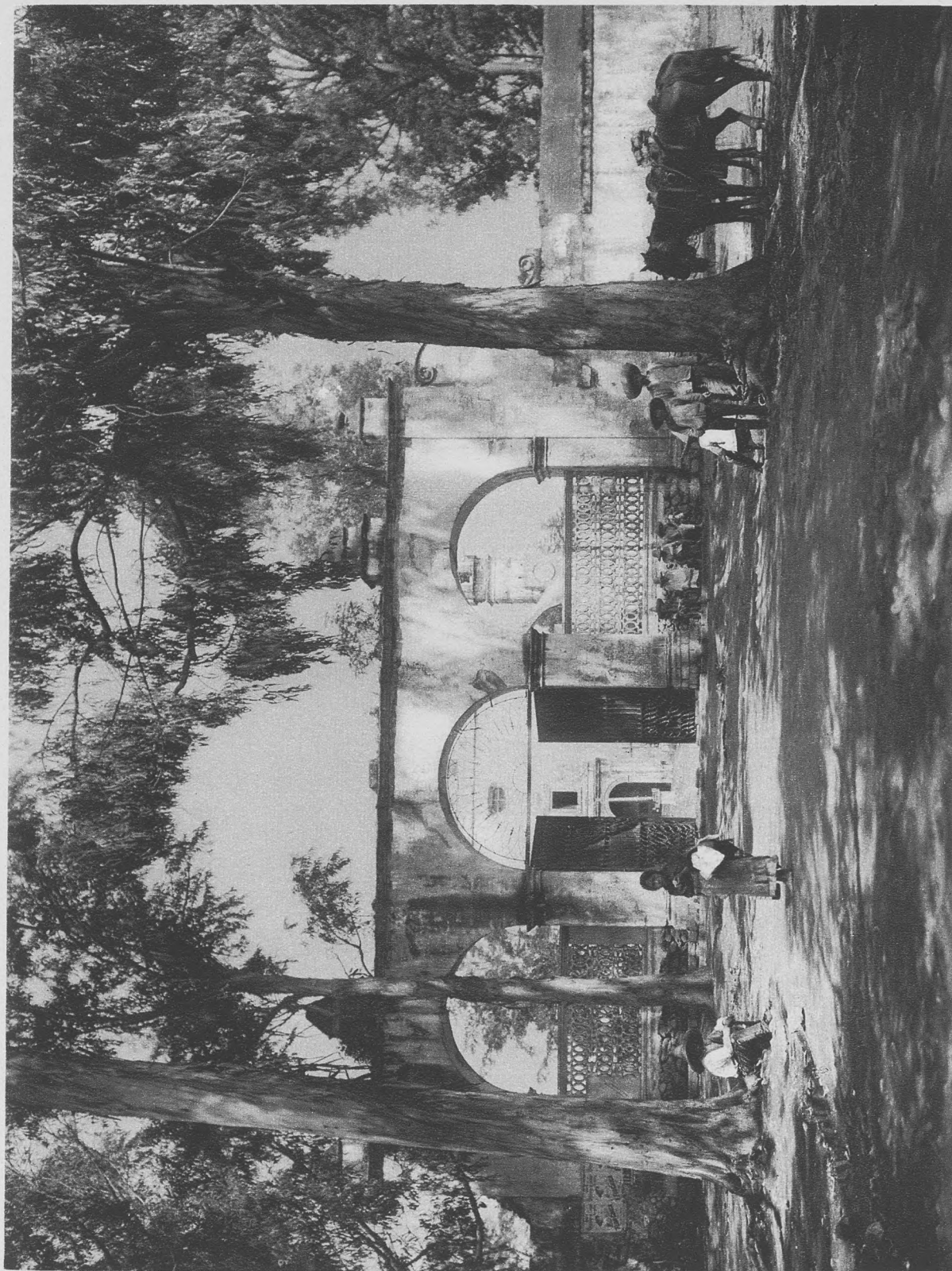
Iglesia de Xochimilco

Church of Xochimilco

Kirche von Xochimilco

Chiesa di Xochimilco

Église de Xochimilco



Xochimilco. Entrada a la iglesia

Xochimilco. Ingresso alla chiesa

Xochimilco. Eingang zur Kirche

Xochimilco. Entrance to the Church

Xochimilco. Entrée de l'église





Santa Catarina y La Caldera. Volcanes apagados en los alrededores de la capital Méjico

Santa Catarina und La Caldera. Erlöschene Vulkane in der Umgegend der Hauptstadt Mexiko

Santa Catarina e La Caldera. Vulcani spenti nei dintorni di Messico Città

Santa Catarina and La Caldera. Extinct volcanoes in the surroundings of Mexico City

Santa Catarina et La Caldera. Volcans éteints des environs de Mexico



La Caldera. Volcanes apagados en los alrededores de la capital Méjico

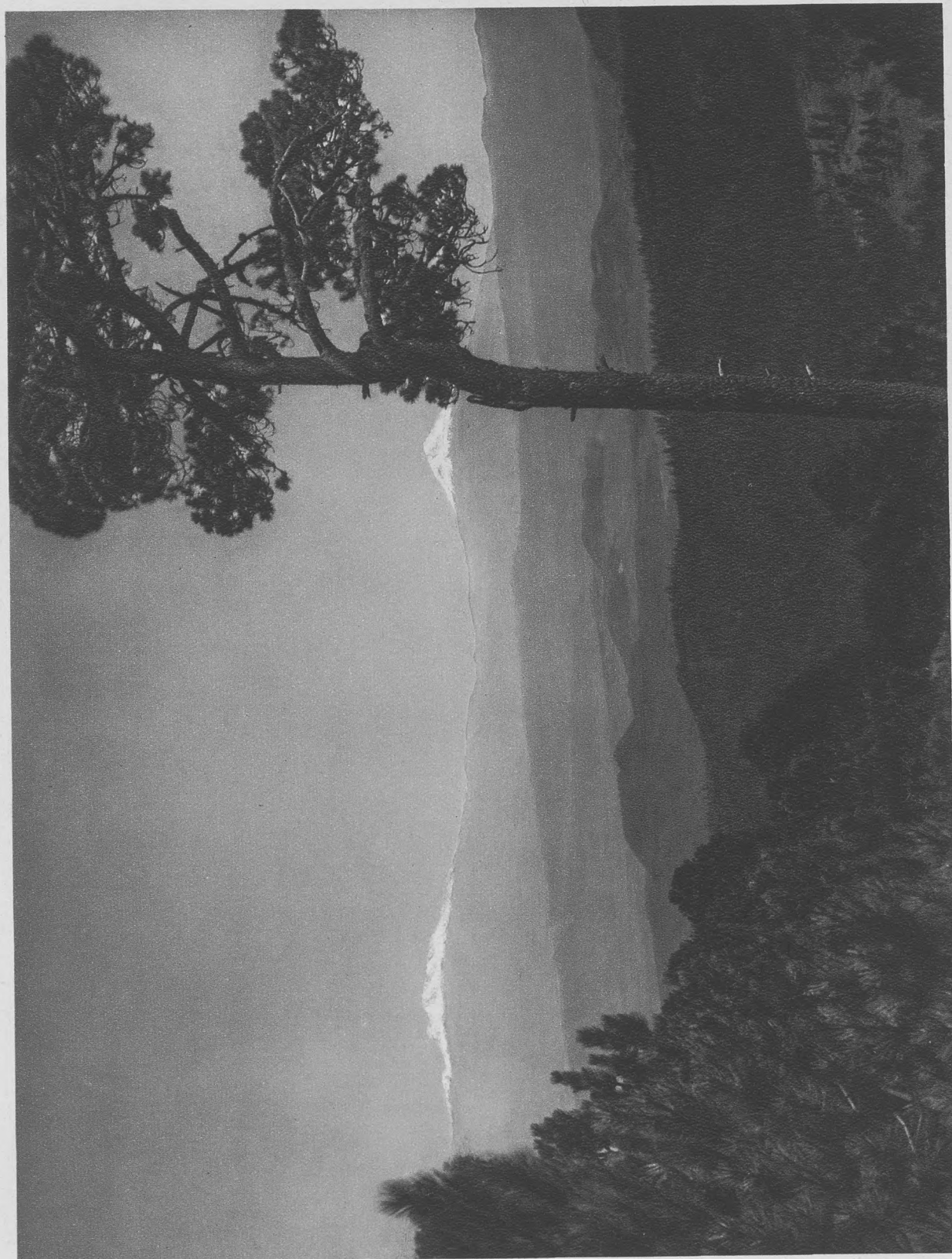
La Caldera. Extinct volcanoes in the surroundings of Mexico City

La Caldera. Erlöschene Vulkane in der Umgegend der Hauptstadt Mexico

La Caldera. Vulcano spento nei dintorni di Messico città

La Caldera. Volcans éteints des environs de Mexico





Iztaccihuatl y Popocatepetl, vistos desde San Miguel

Iztaccihuatl und Popocatepetl von San Miguel aus gesehen

L'Iztaccihuatl ed il Popocatepetl, visti dal San Miguel

Iztaccihuatl and Popocatepetl seen from San Miguel

L'Iztaccihuatl et le Popocatepetl vus de San Miguel



El Ajusco, visto desde San Miguel

The Ajusco seen from San Miguel

Der Ajusco vom San Miguel aus gesehen

L'Ajusco visto dal San Miguel

L'Ajusco vu de San Miguel





Campo de agaves en los alrededores de Ometusco

Agave field in the surroundings of Ometusco

Agavefeld in der Umgegend von Ometusco

Campo di agavi nei pressi di Ometusco

Champ d'agaves aux environs d'Ometusco



Los alrededores de Amecameca

Dintorni di Amecameca

Umgegend von Amecameca

Surroundings of Amecameca

Environs d'Amecameca







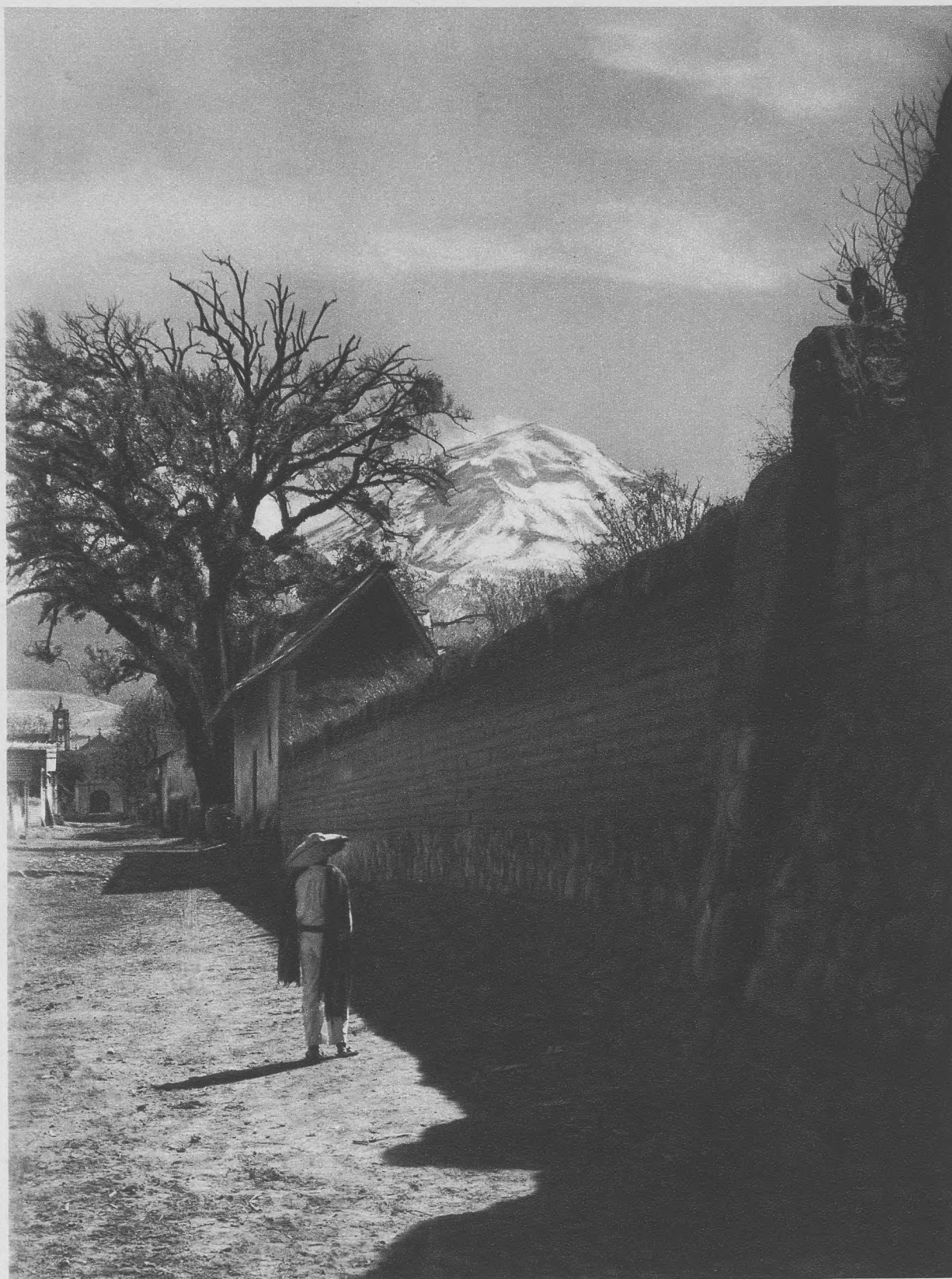
Ozumba





Huixquilucan





Calle en Amecameca con vista por Popocatepetl

Street in Amecameca with view of Popocatepetl

Straße in Amecameca mit Aussicht auf Popocatepetl

Una via di Amecameca con la veduta sul Popocatepetl

Rue d'Amecameca et vue du Popocatepetl



Amecameca con Iztaccihuatl

Amecameca with Iztaccihuatl

Amecameca mit Iztaccihuatl

Amecameca coll'Iztaccihuatl

Amecameca et l'Iztaccihuatl





Amecameca. Capilla "Guadalupe" en el  
Sacro Monte

Amecameca. "Guadalupe" Chapel on the  
Sacro Monte

Amecameca. Kapelle "Guadalupe" auf dem Sacro Monte

Amecameca. Cappella di "Guadalupe" sul  
Sacro Monte

Amecameca. Chapelle de "Guadalupe" sur le  
Sacro Monte



Popocatepetl, visto desde el Sacro Monte

Popocatepetl seen from Sacro Monte

Popocatepetl vom Sacro Monte aus

Il Popocatepetl visto dal Sacro Monte

Le Popocatepetl vu du haut du Sacro Monte





Capilla sobre el Sacro Monte. Amecameca

Chapel on the Sacro Monte. Amecameca

Kapelle auf dem Sacro Monte. Amecameca

La Cappella sul Sacro Monte. Amecameca

Chapelle sur le Sacro Monte. Amecameca



Amecameca con Iztaccihuatl

Amecameca with Iztaccihuatl

Amecameca mit der Iztaccihuatl

Amecameca coll' Iztaccihuatl

Amecameca et l'Iztaccihuatl





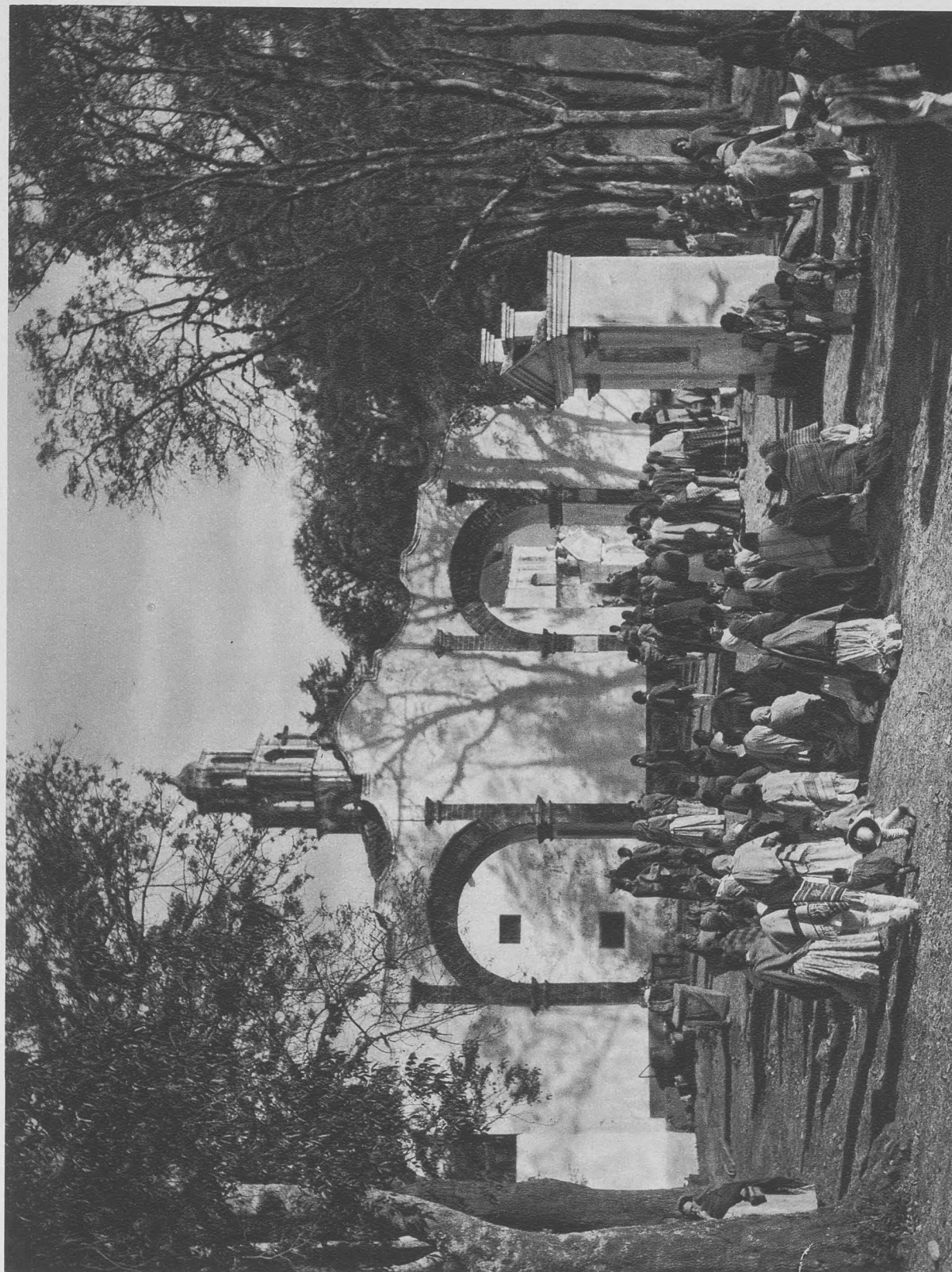
Amecameca. Entrada a la iglesia

Amecameca. Entrance to the Church

Amecameca. Eingang zur Kirche

Amecameca. Ingresso alla chiesa

Amecameca. Entrée de l'église



Amecameca. Procesion por delante de la capilla del Sacro Monte

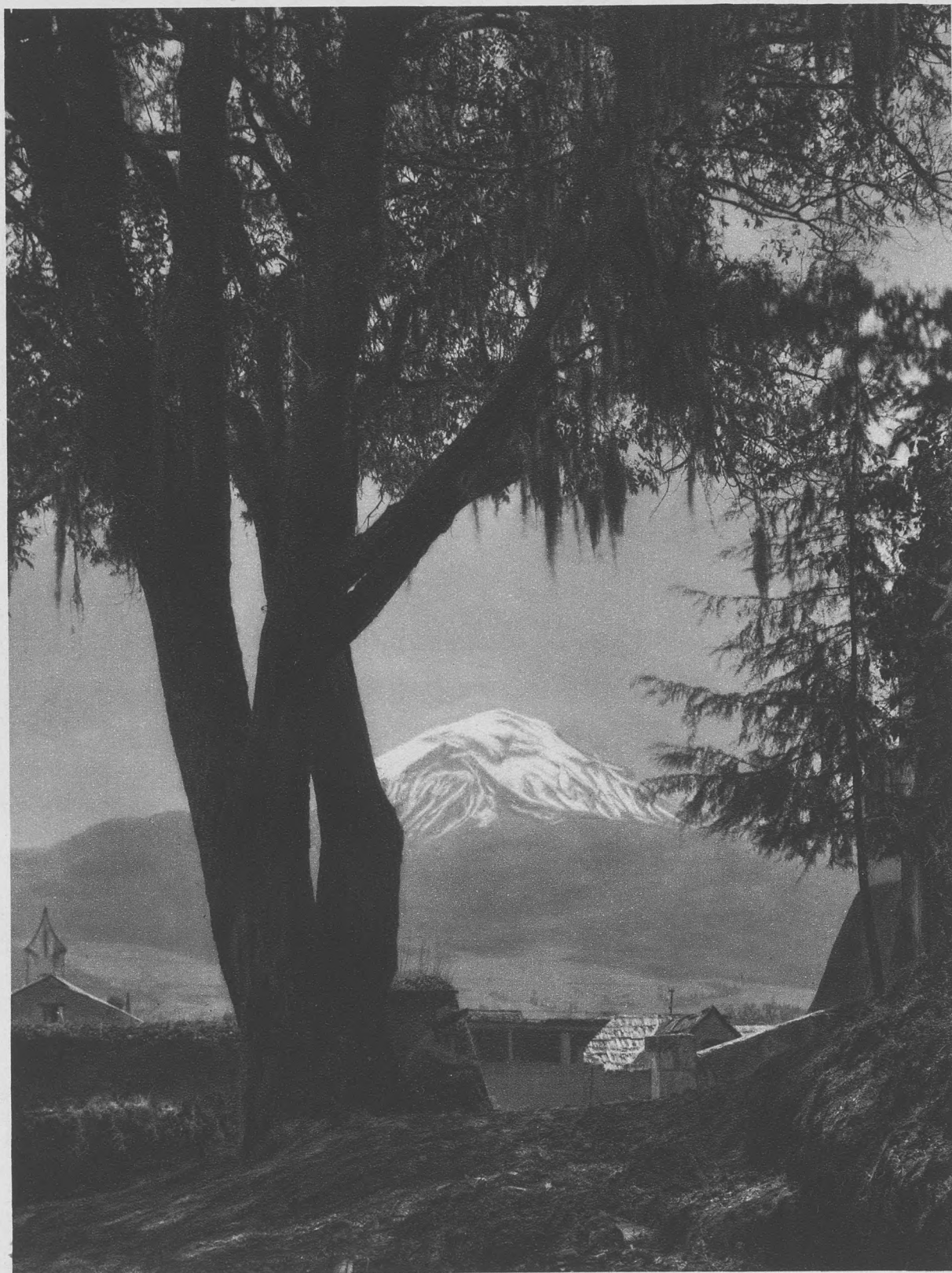
Amecameca. Procession in front of the Chapel of the Sacro Monte

Amecameca. Prozession vor der Kapelle des Sacro Monte

Amecameca. Processione dinanzi alla Cappella del Sacro Monte

Amecameca. Procession devant la chapelle du Sacro Monte





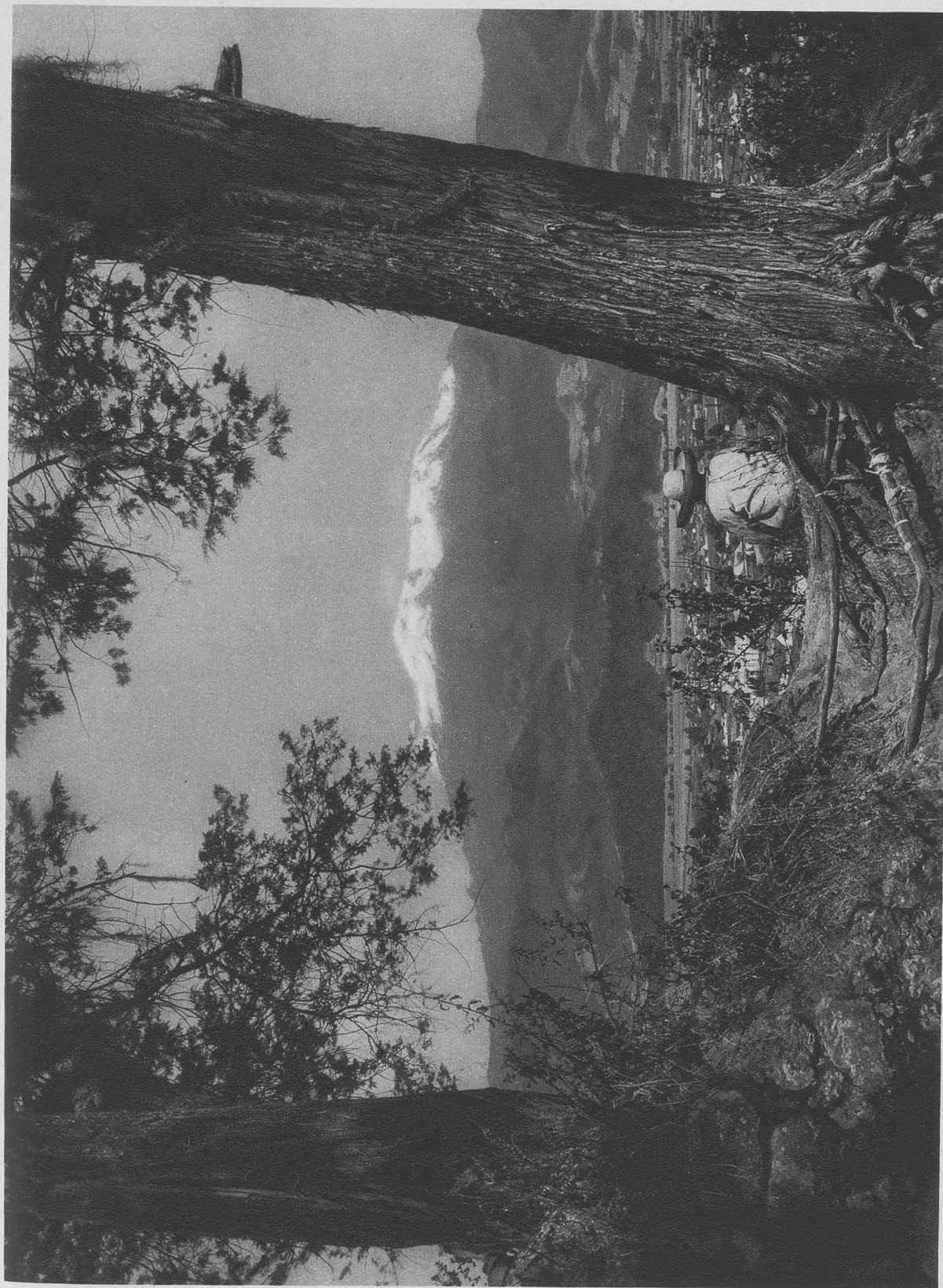
Popocatepetl, visto desde Amecameca

Popocatepetl, seen from Amecameca

Popocatepetl von Amecameca aus

Il Popocatepetl visto da Amecameca

Le Popocatepetl vu d'Amecameca



Amecameca con Iztaccihuatl

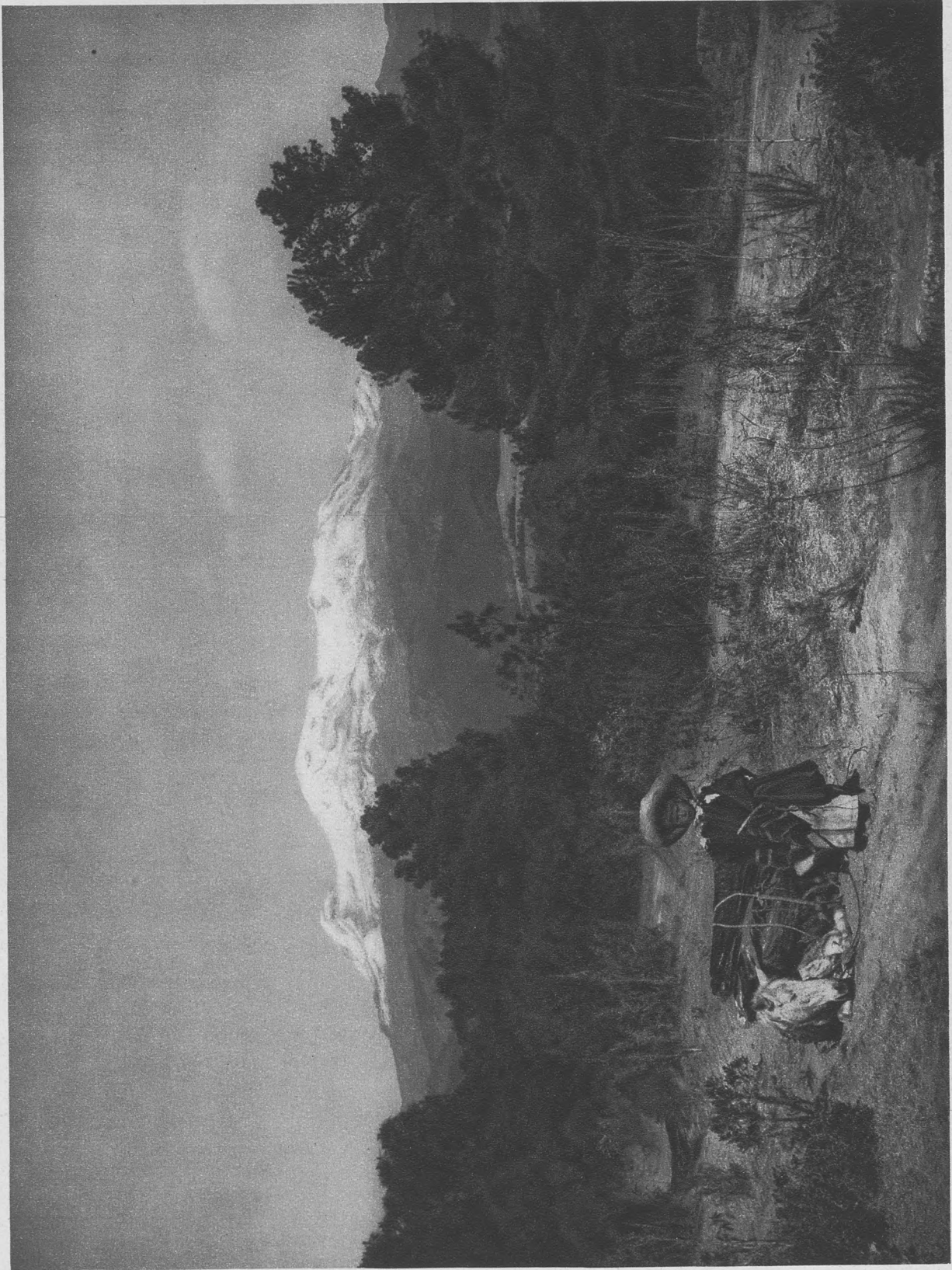
Amecameca with Iztaccihuatl

Amecameca coll' Iztaccihuatl

Amecameca mit Iztaccihuatl

Amecameca et l'Iztaccihuatl





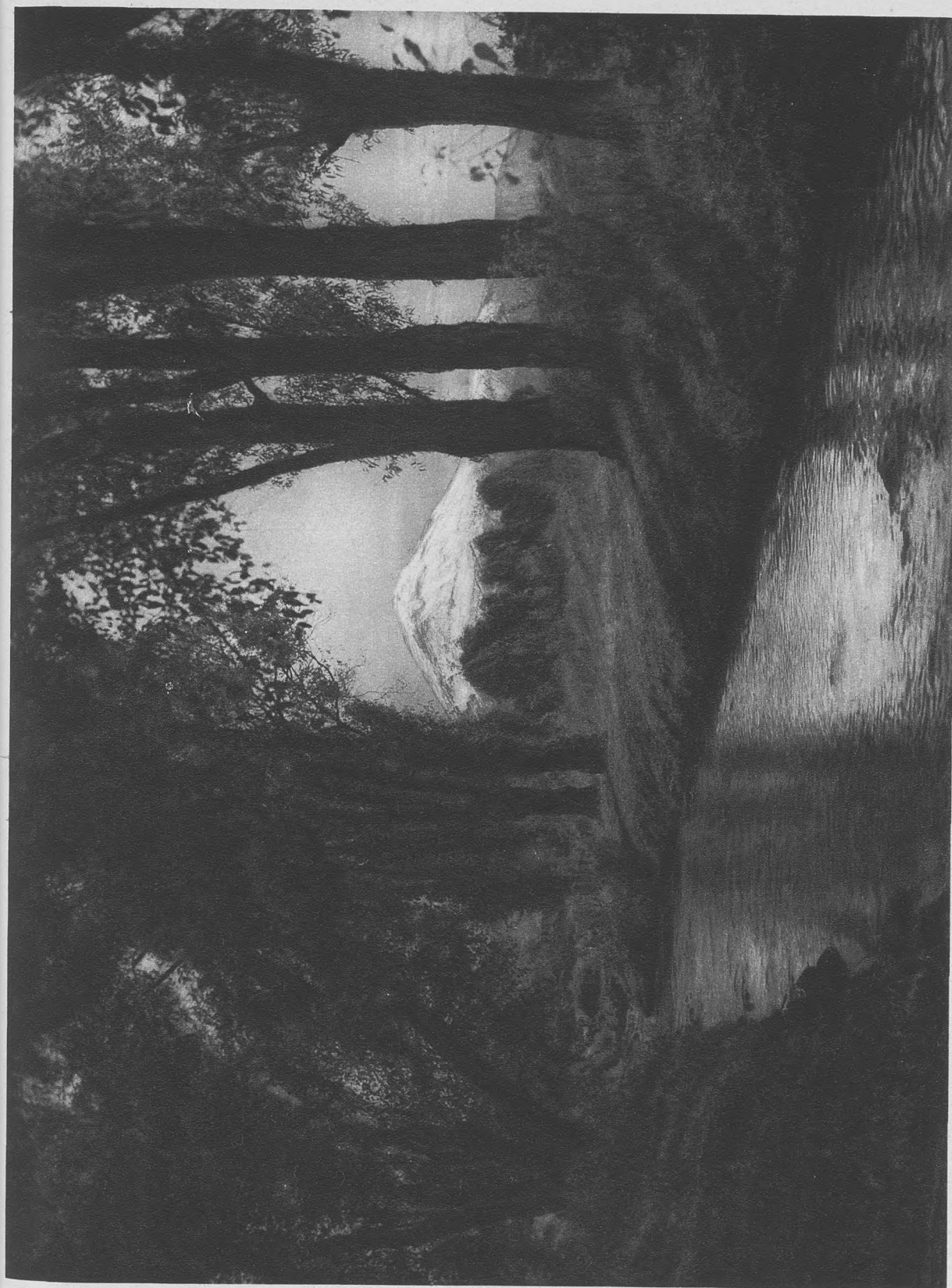
Iztaccihuati

L'Iztaccihuati

Iztaccihuati

Iztaccihuati

L'Iztaccihuati



Popocatepetl, visto desde Amecameca

Popocatepetl seen from Amecameca

Popocatepetl von Amecameca aus

Il Popocatepetl visto da Amecameca

Le Popocatepetl vu d'Amecameca





Erupción del Popocatepetl, visto desde Tlmacas

Eruption of Popocatepetl seen from Tlmacas

Ausbruch des Popocatepetl von Tlmacas aus gesehen

Eruzione del Popocatepetl vista da Tlmacas

Éruption du Popocatepetl vue de Tlmacas



Iztaccihuatl

L'Iztaccihuatl

Iztaccihuatl

Iztaccihuatl

L'Iztaccihuatl





Popocatepetl

Popocatepetl

Le Popocatepetl

Popocatepetl

Il Popocatepetl



Iztaccihuatl, visto desde Miraflores

Iztaccihuatl seen from Miraflores

Iztaccihuatl von Miraflores aus gesehen

L'Iztaccihuatl visto da Miraflores

L'Iztaccihuatl vu de Miraflores





Mercado en Amecameca

Market in Amecameca

Il mercato di Amecameca

Marché d'Amecameca



Iztaccihuatl, visto desde Amecameca

Iztaccihuatl seen from Amecameca

Iztaccihuatl von Amecameca aus

L'Iztaccihuatl visto da Amecameca

L'Iztaccihuatl vu d'Amecameca





Icicles on the heights of Iztaccihuatl

Glaçons sur le sommet de l'Iztaccihuatl

Eiszapfengebilde auf der Höhe der Iztaccihuatl

Formazione di ghiacciai sulle alture dell'Iztaccihuatl

Tempanos de hielo en la cumbre del Iztaccihuatl



Iztaccihuatl

L'Iztaccihuatl

Iztaccihuatl

Iztaccihuatl

L'Iztaccihuatl





Vista desde media altura del Iztaccihuatl

View half-way up Iztaccihuatl

Ausblick von halber Höhe der Iztaccihuatl

Veduta a mezza costa dell'Iztaccihuatl

Vue prise à mi-hauteur de l'Iztaccihuatl



Popocatepetl, visto desde la punta del Iztaccihuatl

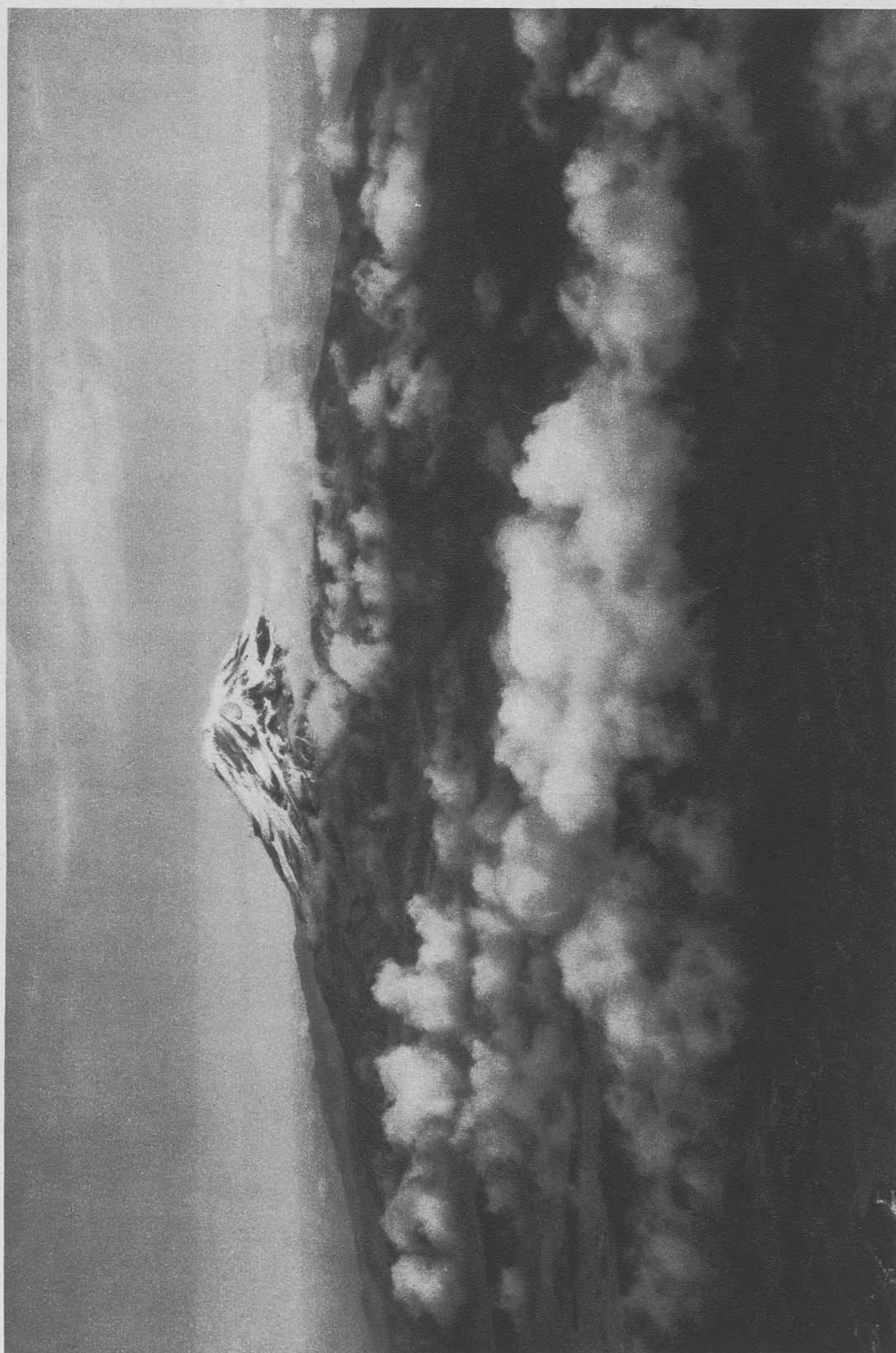
Popocatepetl seen from the summit of Iztaccihuatl

Popocatepetl von der Spitze der Iztaccihuatl aus

Il Popocatepetl visto dall'alto dell'Iztaccihuatl

Le Popocatepetl vu de la cime de l'Iztaccihuatl





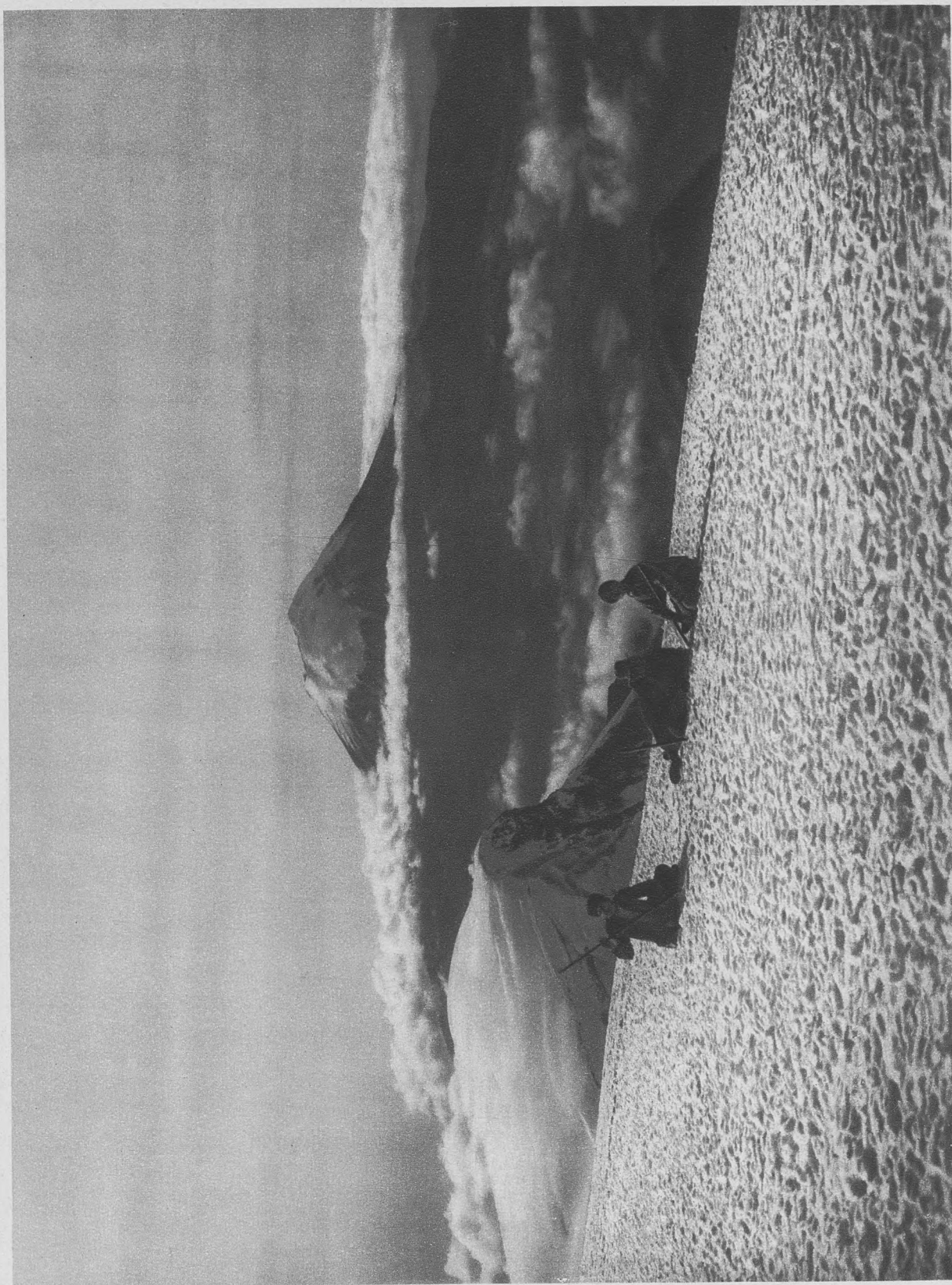
Iztaccihuatl, visto desde el Popocatepetl

Iztaccihuatl seen from Popocatepetl

Iztaccihuatl vom Popocatepetl aus

L'Iztaccihuatl visto dal Popocatepetl

L'Iztaccihuatl vue du Popocatepetl



Iztaccihuatl con vista por el Popocatepetl

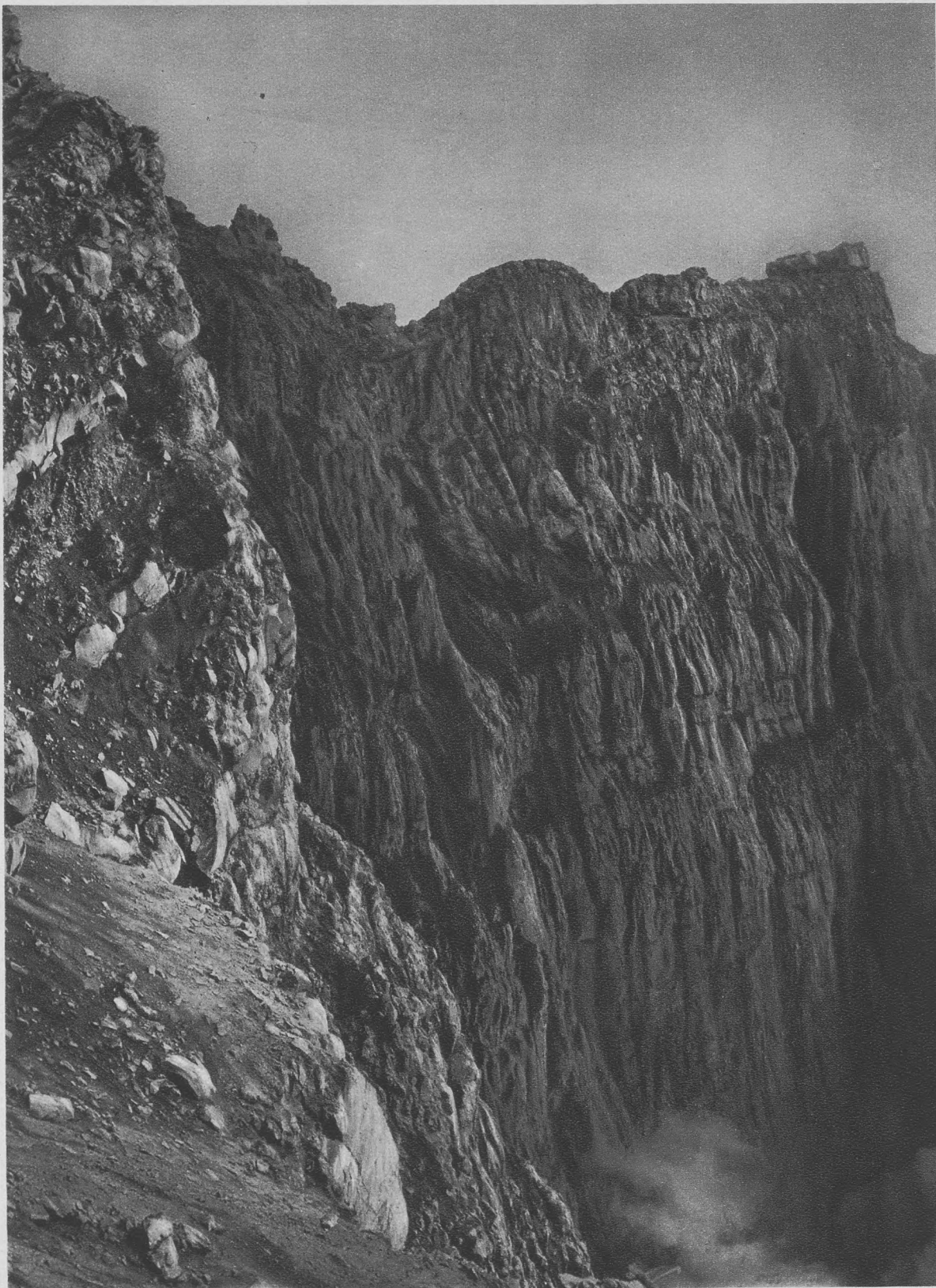
Iztaccihuatl mit Blick auf den Popocatepetl

Iztaccihuatl with view of Popocatepetl

L'Iztaccihuatl con la veduta sul Popocatepetl

L'Iztaccihuatl et vue sur le Popocatepetl





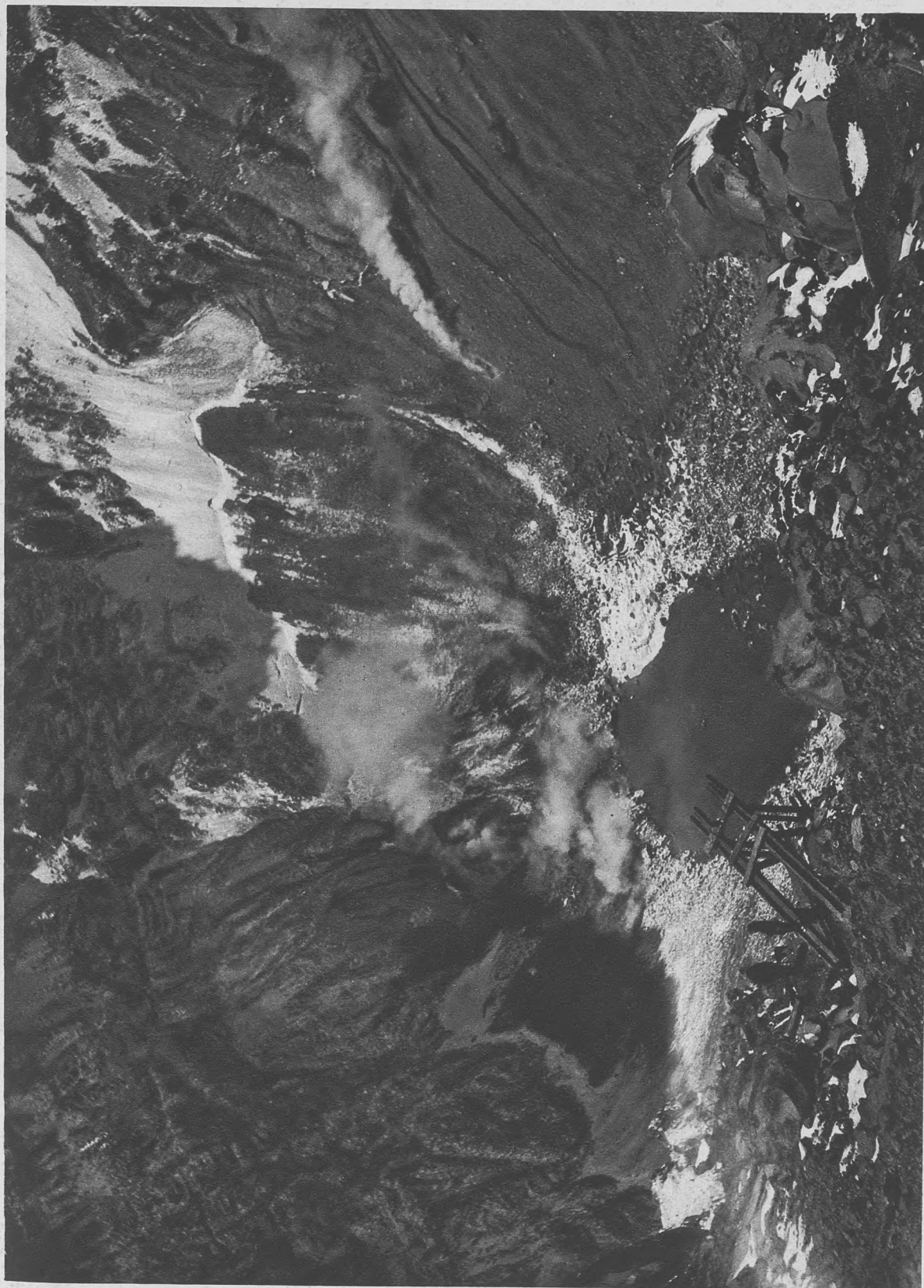
El crater del Popocatepetl

The crater of Popocatepetl

Der Krater des Popocatepetl

Il cratere del Popocatepetl

Le cratère du Popocatepetl



Parte interior del crater del Popocatepetl antes de su erupción en el año de 1920 Interior of the Popocatepetl Crater before its eruption in 1920

Krater-Inneres des Popocatepetl vor seiner Tätigkeit i. J. 1920

L'interno del cratere del Popocatepetl prima dell'eruzione nel 1920

L'intérieur du cratère du Popocatepetl avant l'éruption de 1920





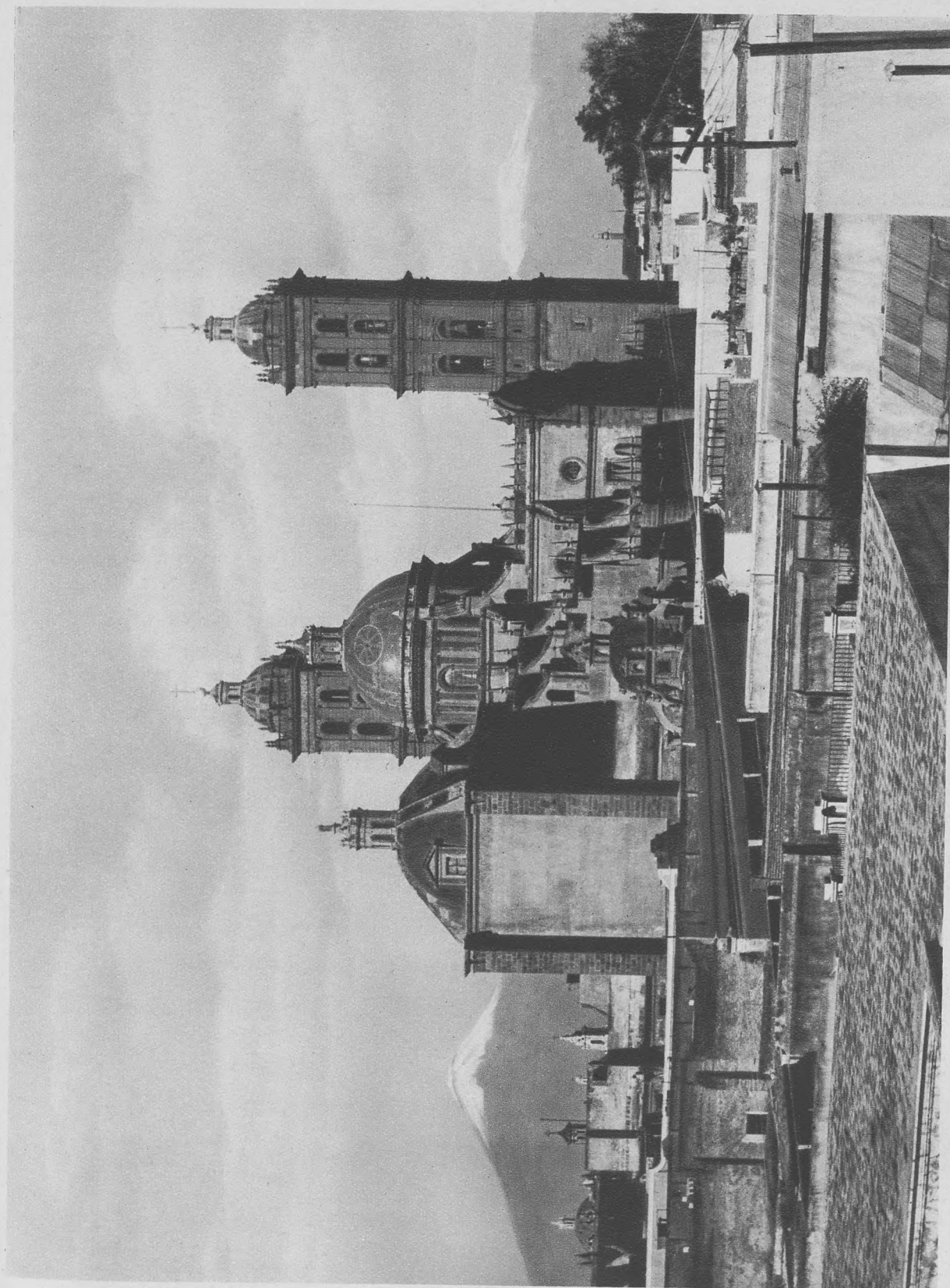
Puebla. Capilla de la Iglesia de San Domingo

Puebla. Chapel of the Church of Santo Domingo

Puebla. Kapelle der Kirche Santo Domingo

Puebla. La cappella della chiesa di Santo Domingo

Puebla. Chapelle de l'église Santo Domingo



Puebla. La Catedral

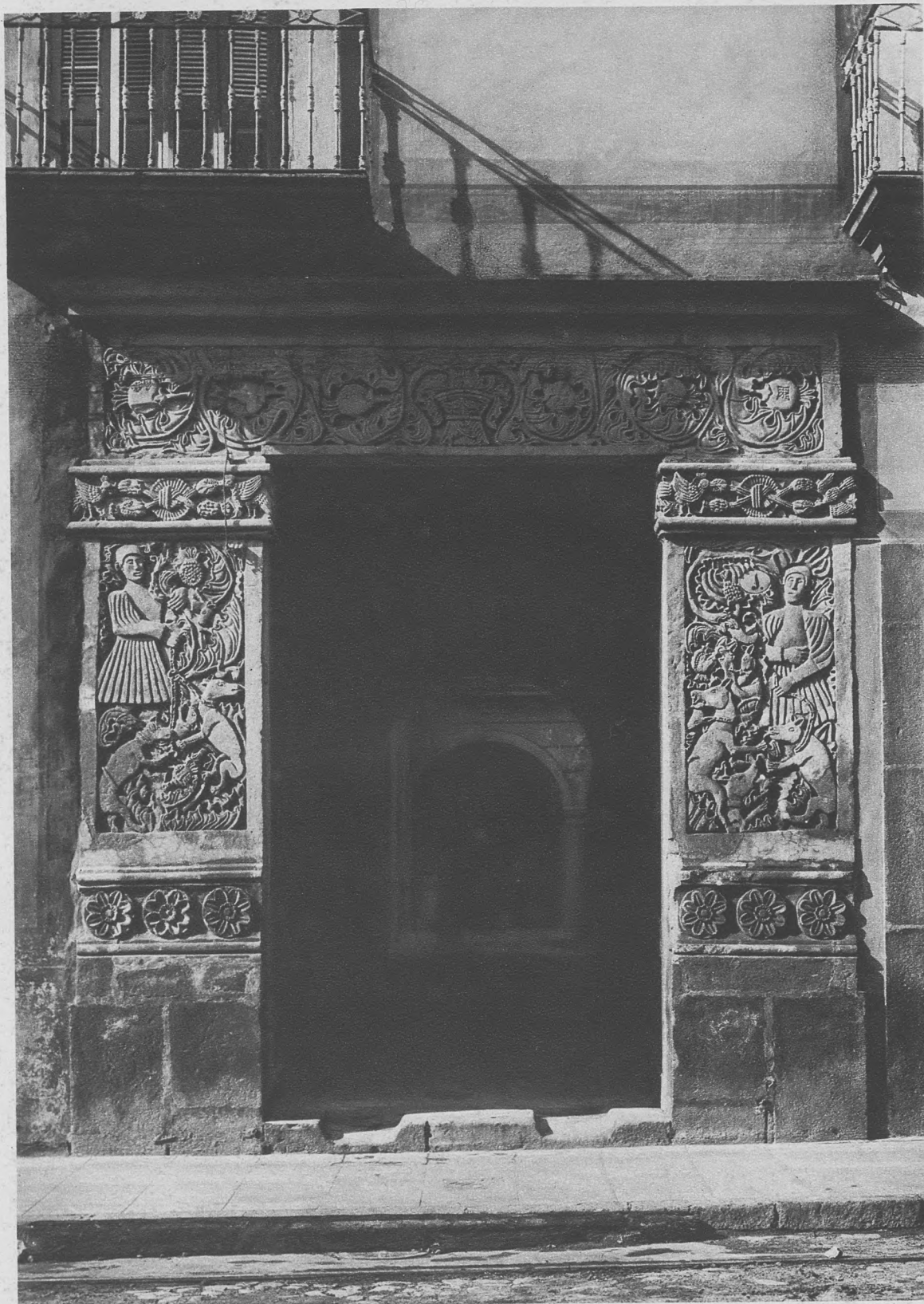
Puebla. La cattedrale

Puebla. Die Kathedrale

Puebla. The Cathedral

Puebla. La cathédrale





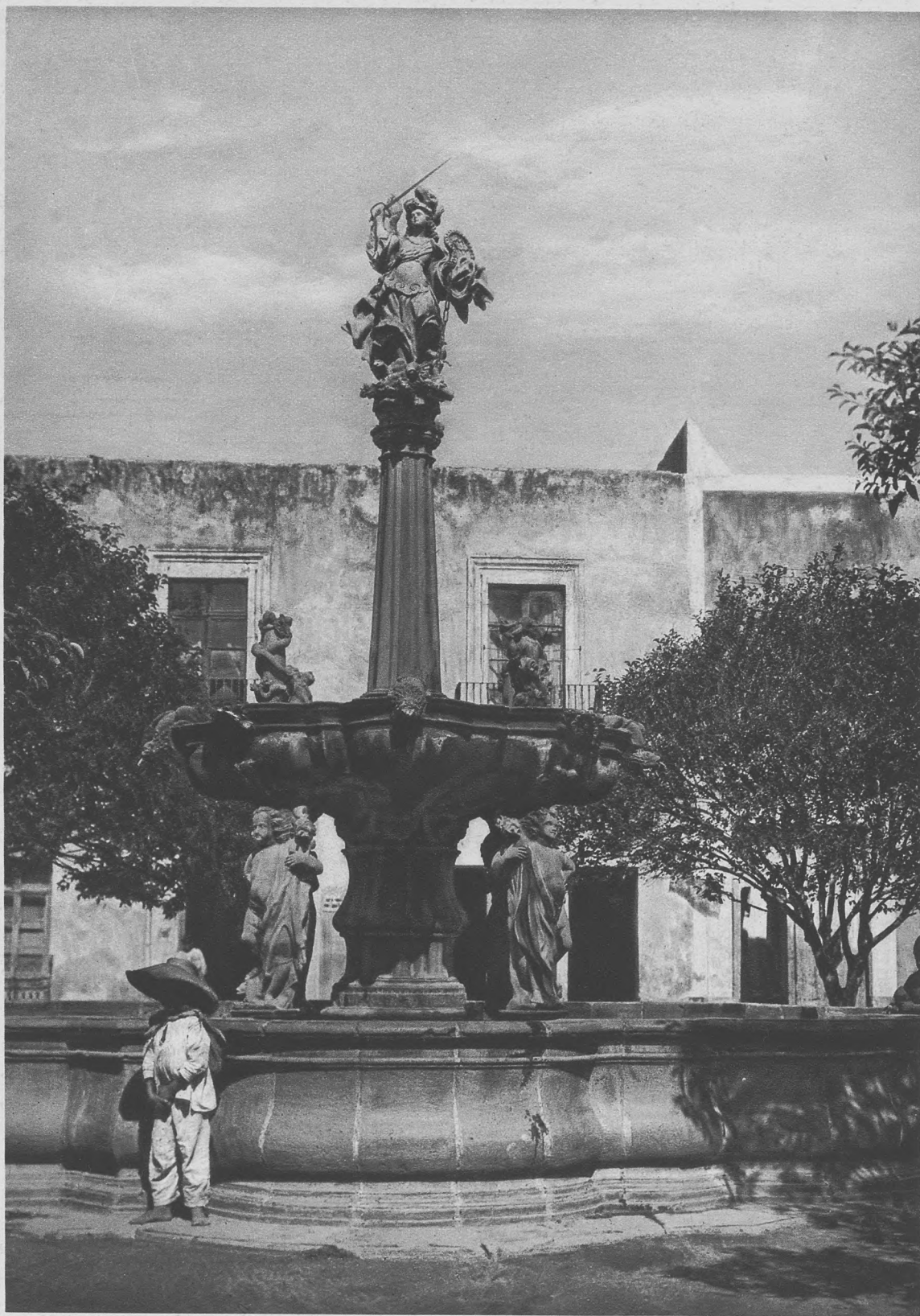
Puebla. Casa en la Avenida 3 Oriente no. 1

Puebla. House in the Avenida 3 Oriente no. 1

Puebla. Haus in der Avenida 3 Oriente No. 1

Puebla. Una casa nell'Avenida 3 Oriente No. 1

Puebla. Maison dans l'Avenida 3 Oriente No. 1



Puebla. Fuente de San Miguel

Puebla. Well of St. Michael

Puebla. Brunnen des heiligen Michael

Puebla. La fontana di San Michele

Puebla. Fontaine de saint Michel





Entrada al atrio de la Iglesia de Acatepec

Entrance to the atrium of Acatepec Church

Eingang zum Vorhof der Kirche Acatepec

Ingresso al portico della chiesa d'Acatepec

Entrée du parvis de l'église d'Acatepec



Iglesia de San Francisco. Vista anterior

Church of San Francisco. Front view

Kirche von San Francisco. Vorderansicht

La chiesa di San Francisco. Veduta frontale

Façade de l'église de San Francisco





Tepeapa. Ruina de Monasterio

Tepeapa. Rovine di un convento

Tepeapa. Convent ruins

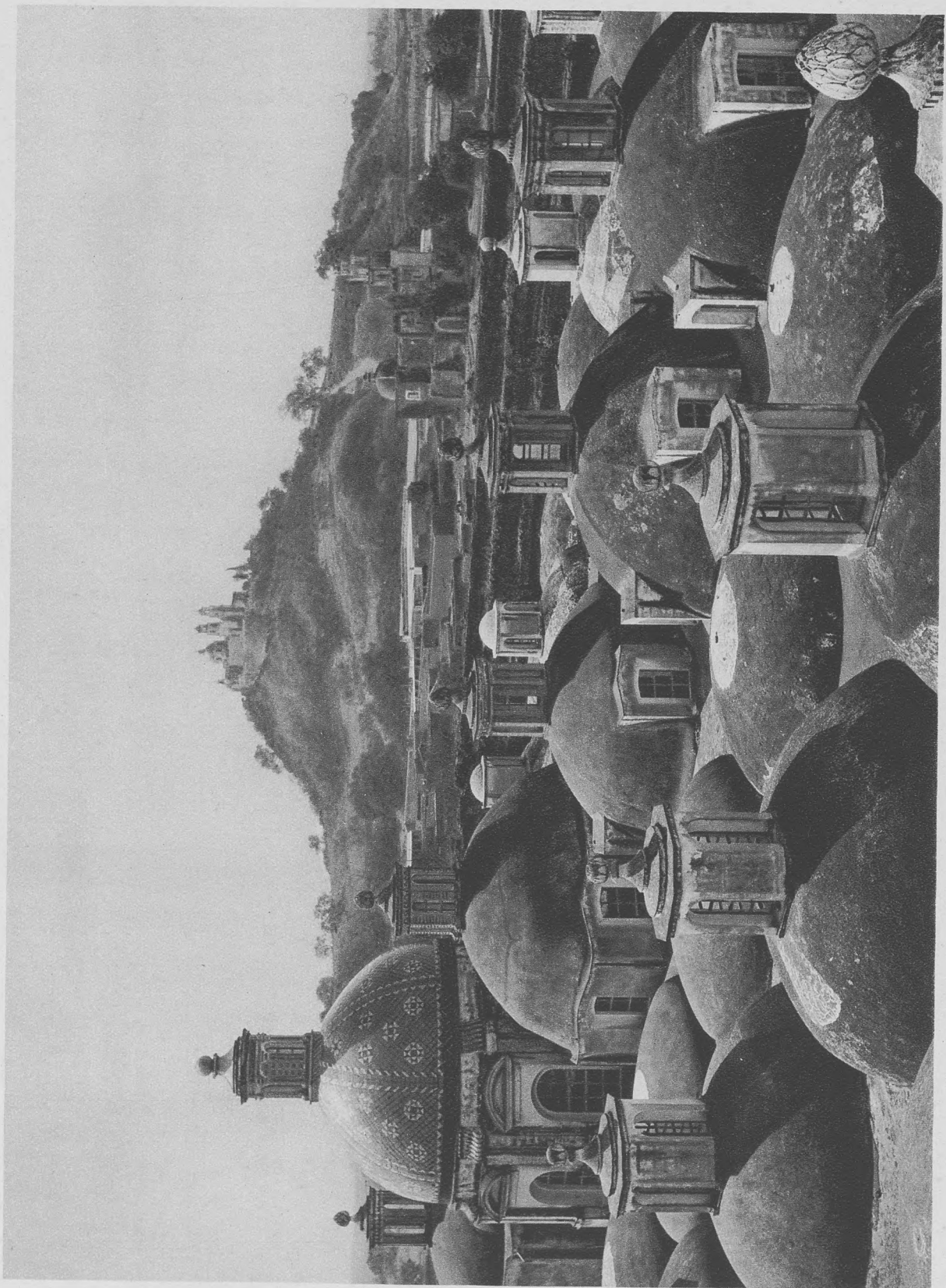
Tepeapa. Ruines d'un couvent

Tepeapa. Klosteruine



Atlixco





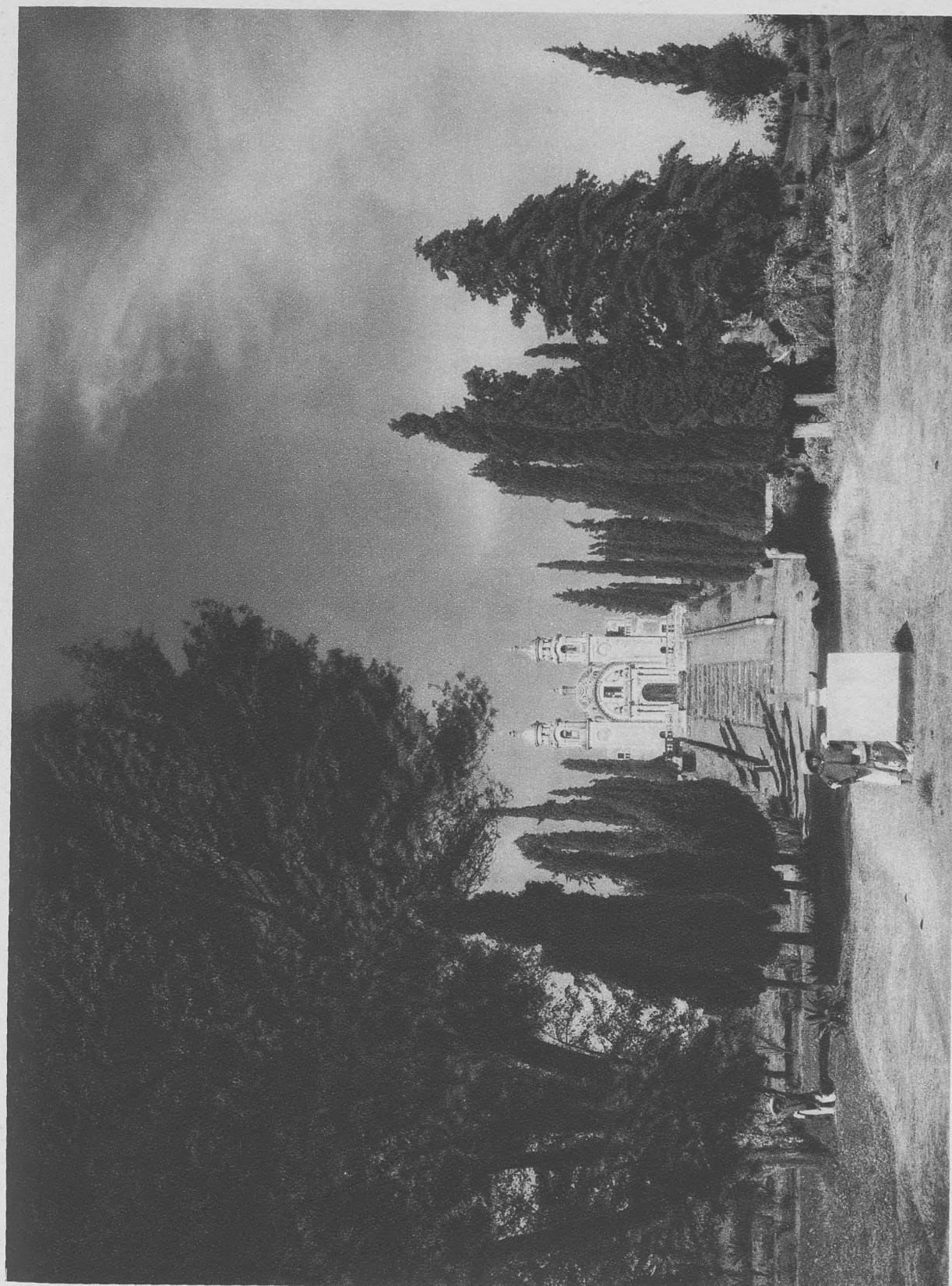
Pirámide de Cholula

Pyramid of Cholula

Pyramide von Cholula

La piramide di Cholula

Pyramide de Cholula



Cholula. Iglesia de Guadalupe

Cholula. Chiesa di Guadalupe

Cholula. Kirche von Guadalupe

Cholula. Church of Guadalupe

Cholula. Église de Guadalupe





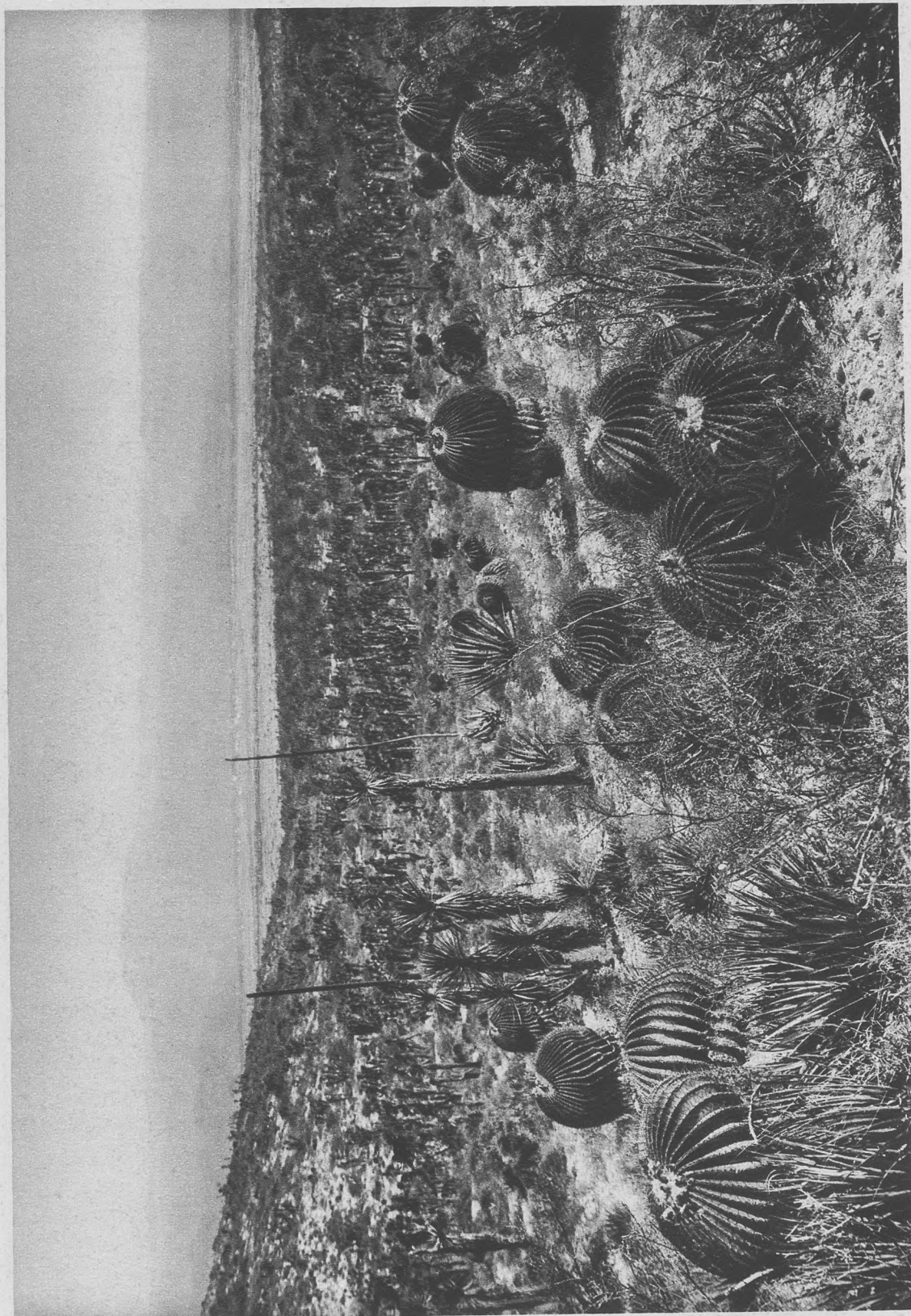
Salinas de Tehuacan con "Pilocereus Tetetzo"

Salinas de Tehuacan with "Pilocereus Tetetzo"

Salinas de Tehuacan mit "Pilocereus Tetetzo"

Salinas de Tehuacan con un "Pilocereus Tetetzo"

Salines de Tehuacan avec "Pilocereus Tetetzo"

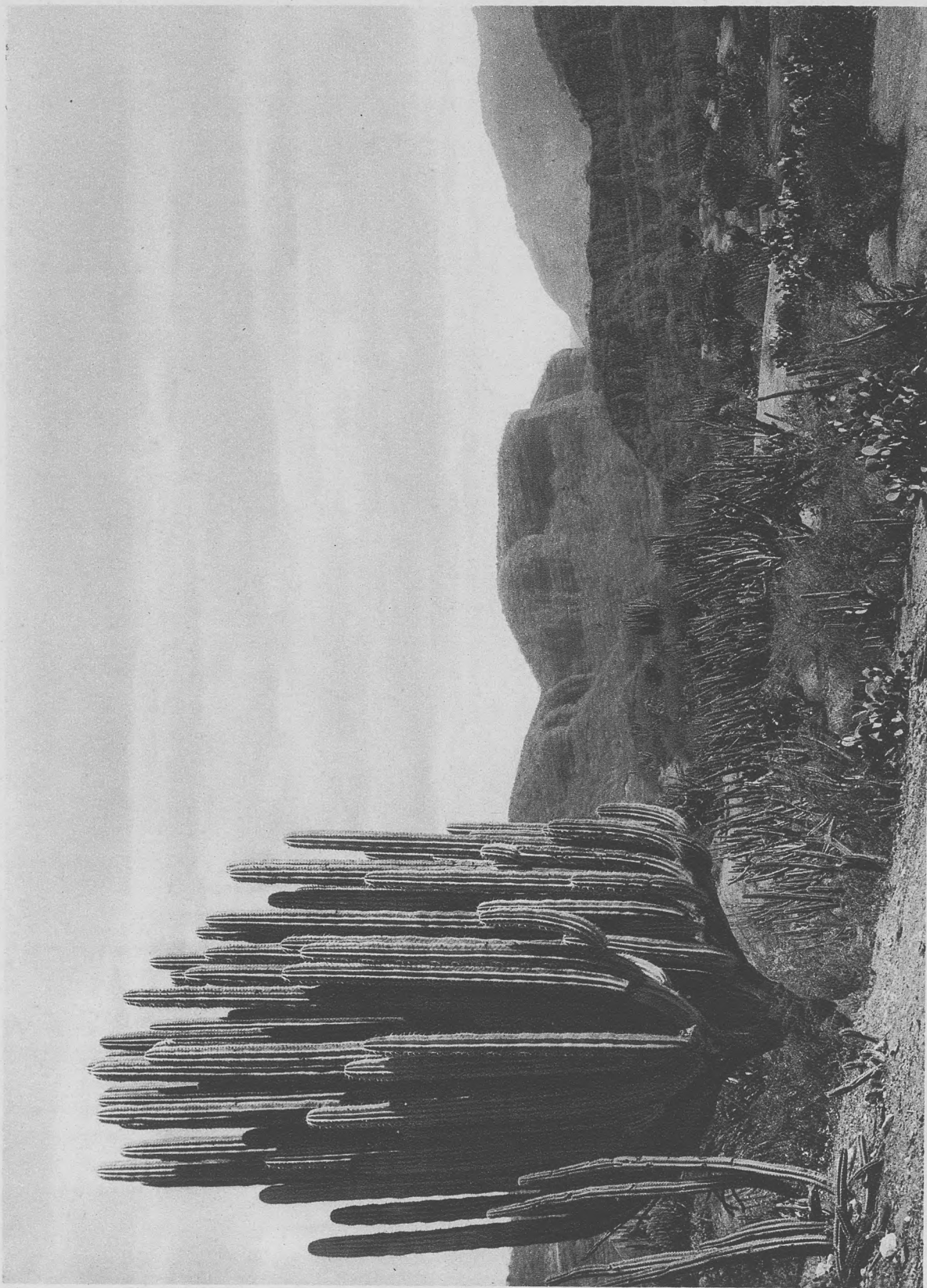


Sierra de Tehuacan. En la parte anterior "Echinocactus grandis" Sierra de Tehuacan. In foreground "Echinocactus grandis"

Sierra de Tehuacan. Im Vordergrund "Echinocactus grandis"

Sierra de Tehuacan. Nel primo piano un "Echinocactus grandis" Sierra de Tehuacan. Au premier plan, un "Echinocactus grandis"



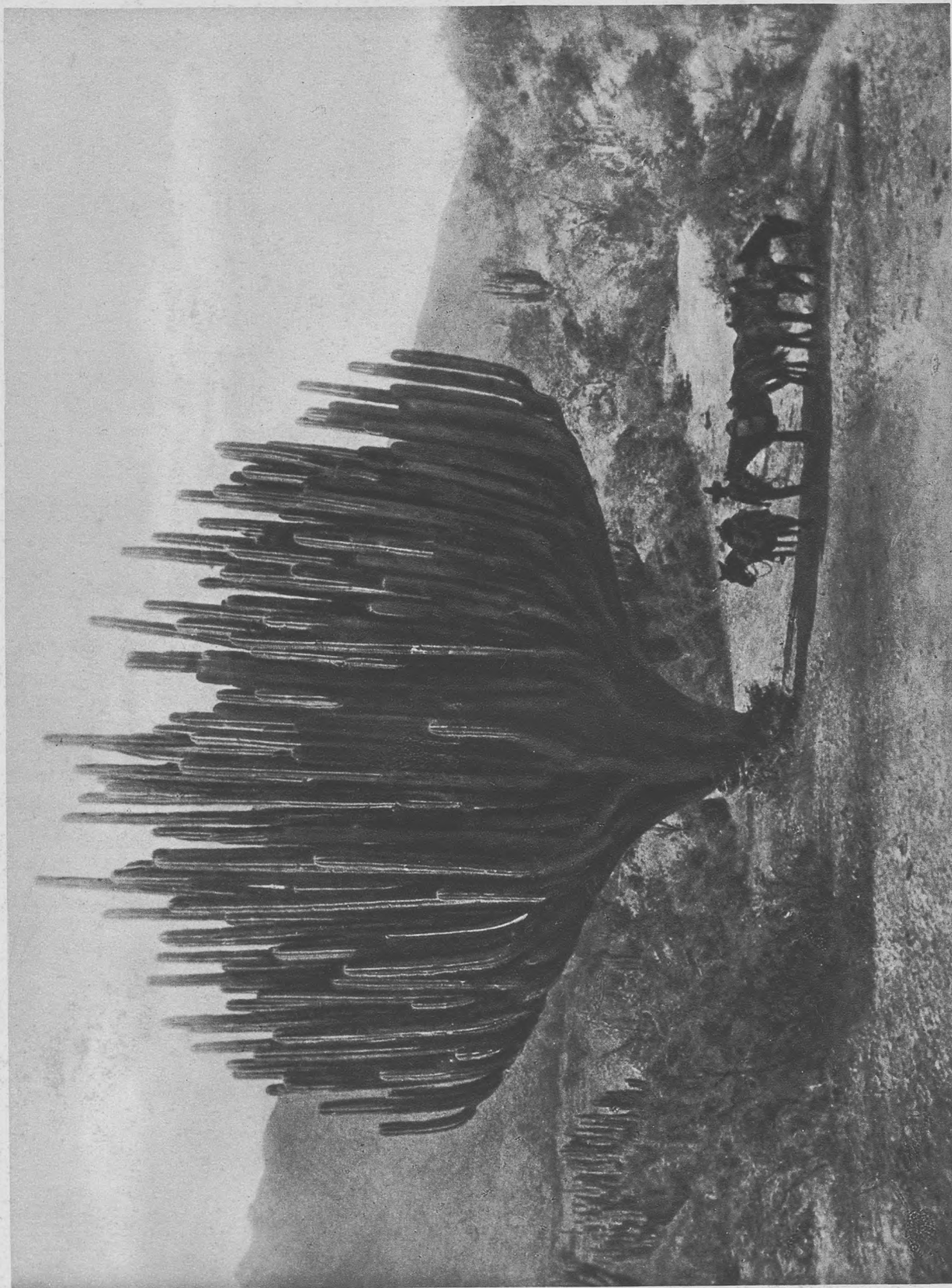


Cuicatlan. "Cereus candelabrum"



Zapotlan. "*Cereus baccatus*"





Candelabrum cactus. Oaxaca

Kandelaber-Kaktus. Oaxaca

Cactus en forma de candelero. Oaxaca

Cactacée à candélabre. Oaxaca

Cactus a candelabro. Oaxaca



Floresta de montañas. Mixteca alta

Mountain forest. Mixteca alta

Lichter Bergwald. Mixteca alta

Bosco diradato in montagna. Mixteca alta

Forêt dans la montagne. Mixteca alta





Oaxaca seen from San Juanico

Oaxaca von San Juanico aus

Oaxaca, visto desde San Juanico

Oaxaca vue de San Juanico

Oaxaca vista da San Juanico



Oaxaca. Iglesia de San Domingo

Oaxaca. La Chiesa di San Domingo

Oaxaca. Kirche St. Domingo

Oaxaca. Church of St. Domingo

Oaxaca. Eglise de Saint-Dominique





Oaxaca. Torres de San Domingo

Oaxaca. Towers of St. Domingo

Oaxaca. Türme von St. Domingo

Oaxaca. Le torri di San Domingo

Oaxaca. Tours de Saint-Dominique



Oaxaca. Viejo patio en una casa española

Oaxaca. Old court in a Spanish house

Oaxaca. Alter Hof in spanischem Haus

Oaxaca. Antico cortile in una casa spagnola

Oaxaca. Cour d'une vieille maison espagnole





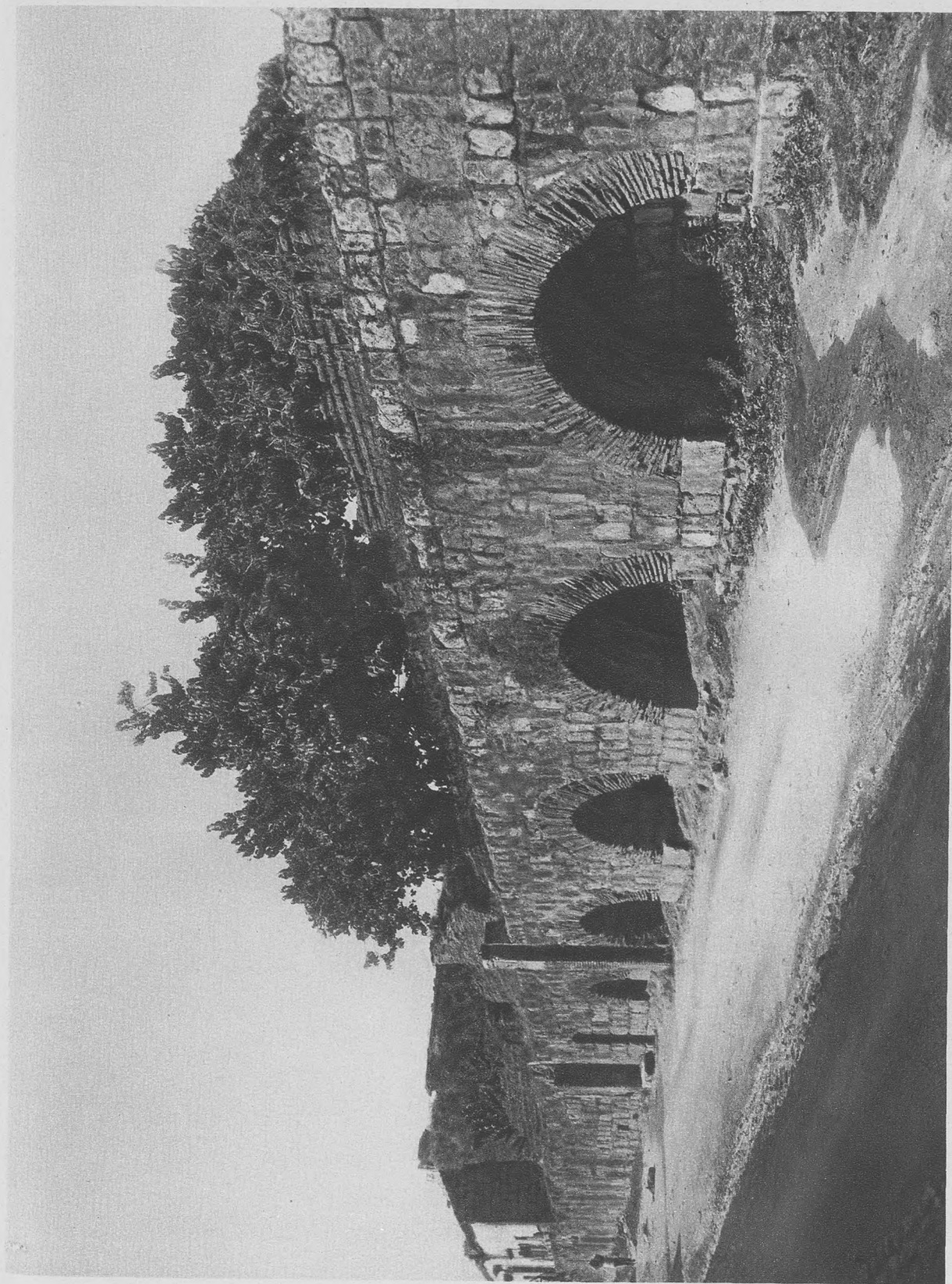
Oaxaca. Tubería española

Oaxaca. Spanish aqueduct

Oaxaca. Spanische Wasserleitung

Oaxaca. Acquedotto spagnolo

Oaxaca. Aqueduc espagnol



Oaxaca. Tuberia de San Felipe

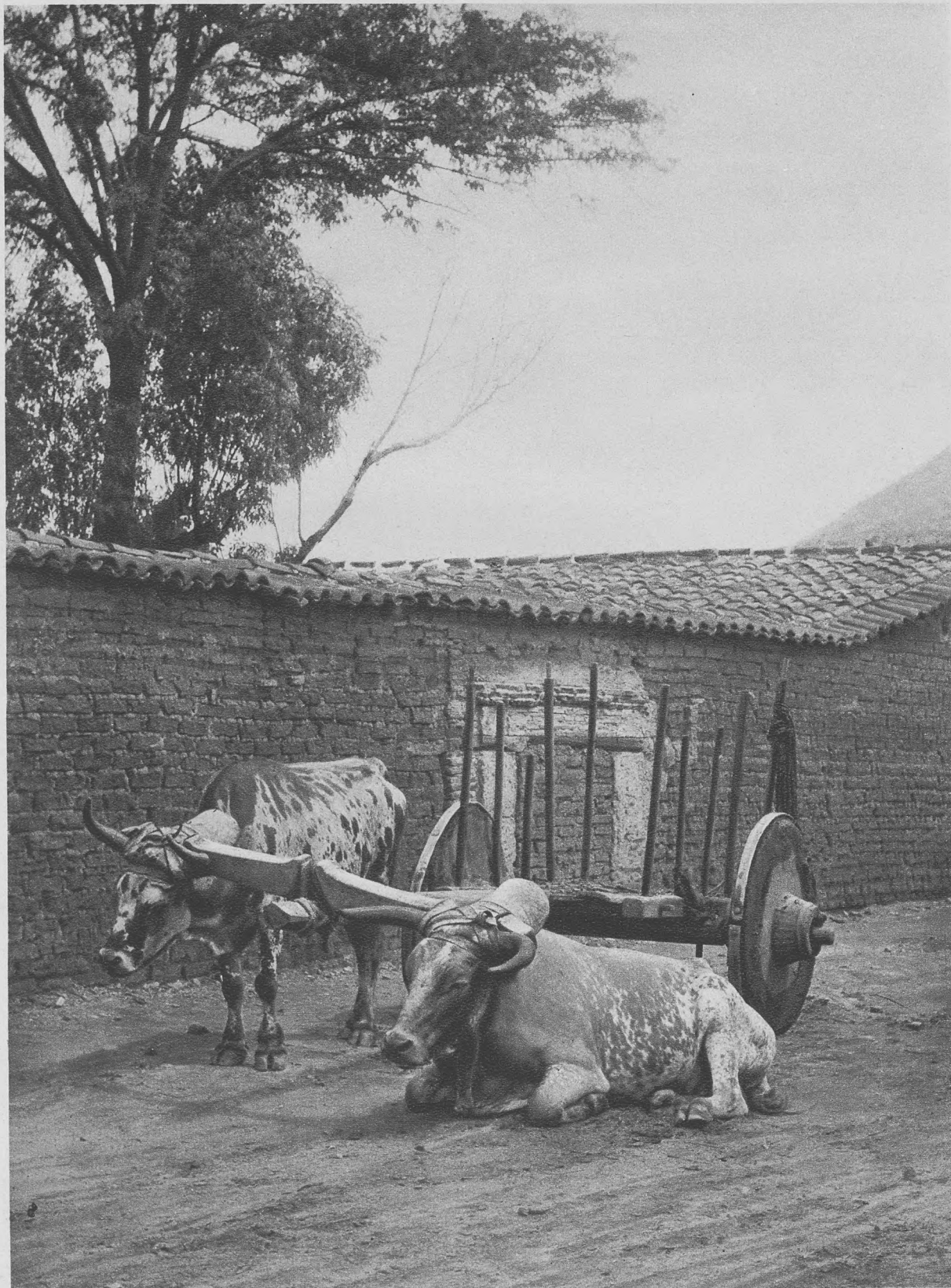
Oaxaca. Aqueduct in S. Felipe

Wasserleitung in S. Felipe

Acquedotto in San Felipe

Aqueduc à San Felipe





Oaxaca. Tiro de bueyes

Oaxaca. Yoke of oxen

Oaxaca. Ochsengepann

Oaxaca. Un giogo di buoi

Oaxaca. Attelage de bœufs



Oaxaca Chozo de indios

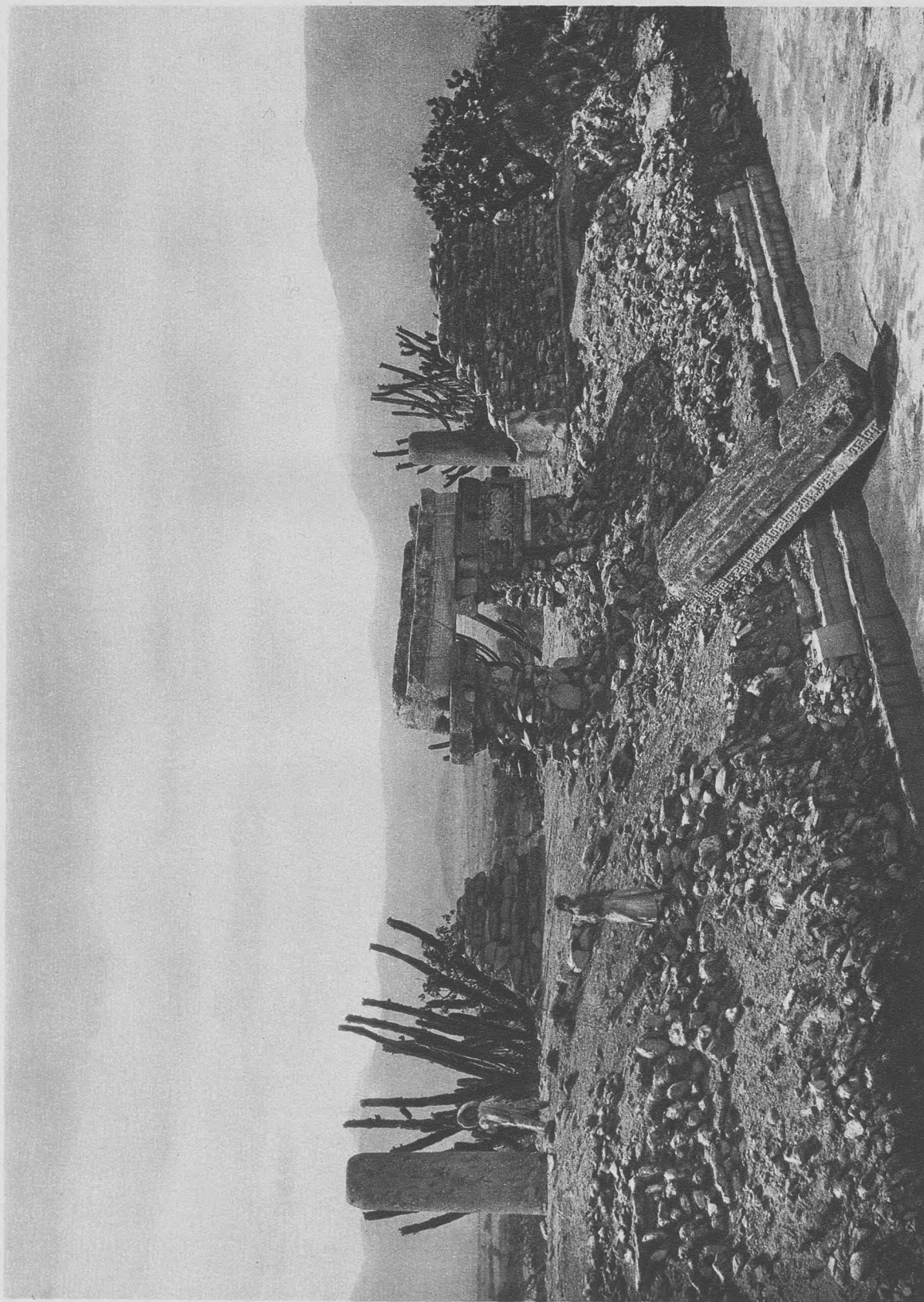
Oaxaca Capanna di Indiani

Oaxaca Indianerhütte

Oaxaca Indian hut

Oaxaca Chaumière indienne





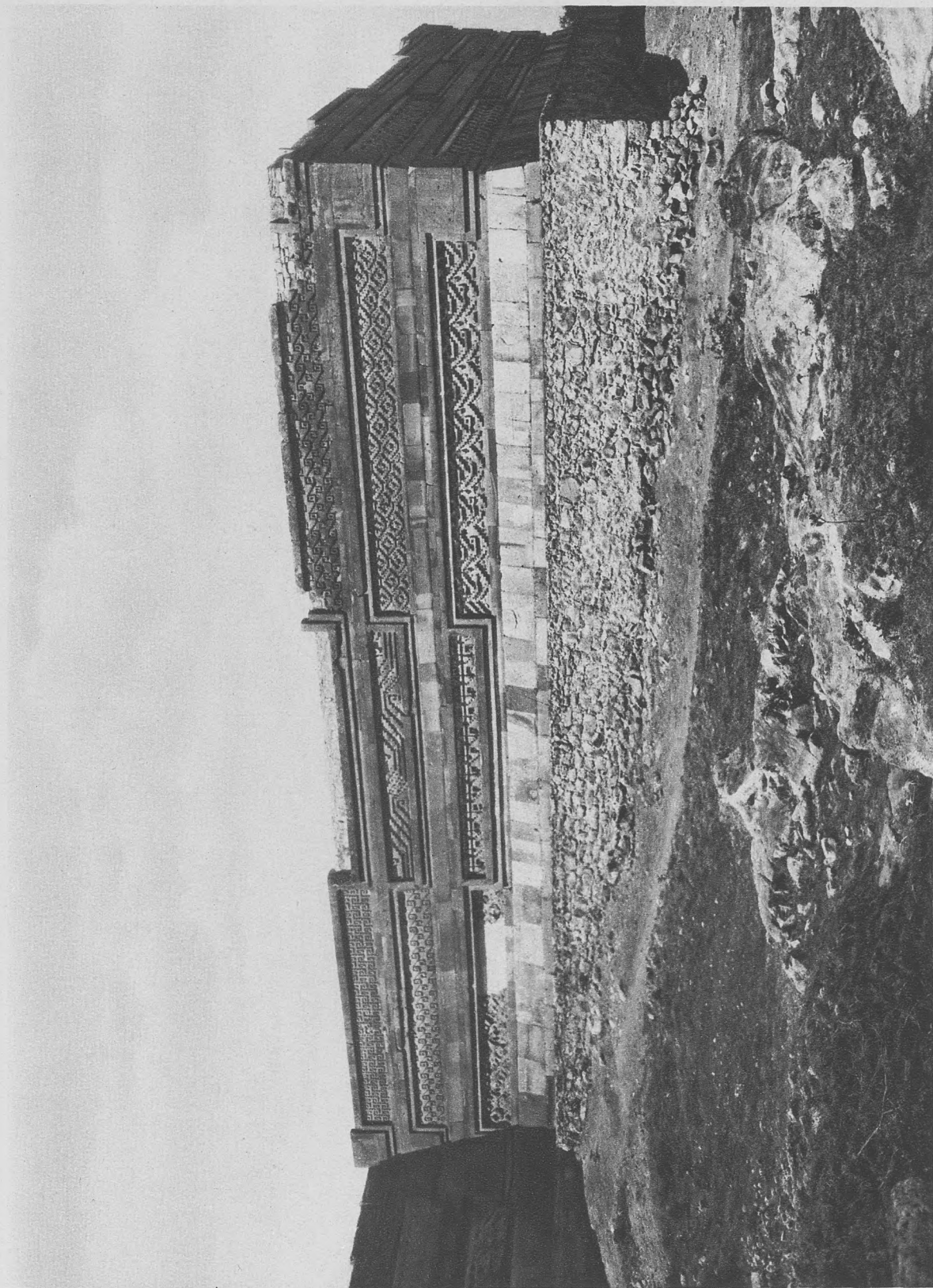
Ruinas de Mitla. Estado Oaxaca

Ruins of Mitla. State of Oaxaca

Ruinen von Mitla. Staat Oaxaca

Le rovine di Mitla. Stato di Oaxaca

Ruines de Mitla. État d'Oaxaca



Ruinas de Mitla, Estado Oaxaca

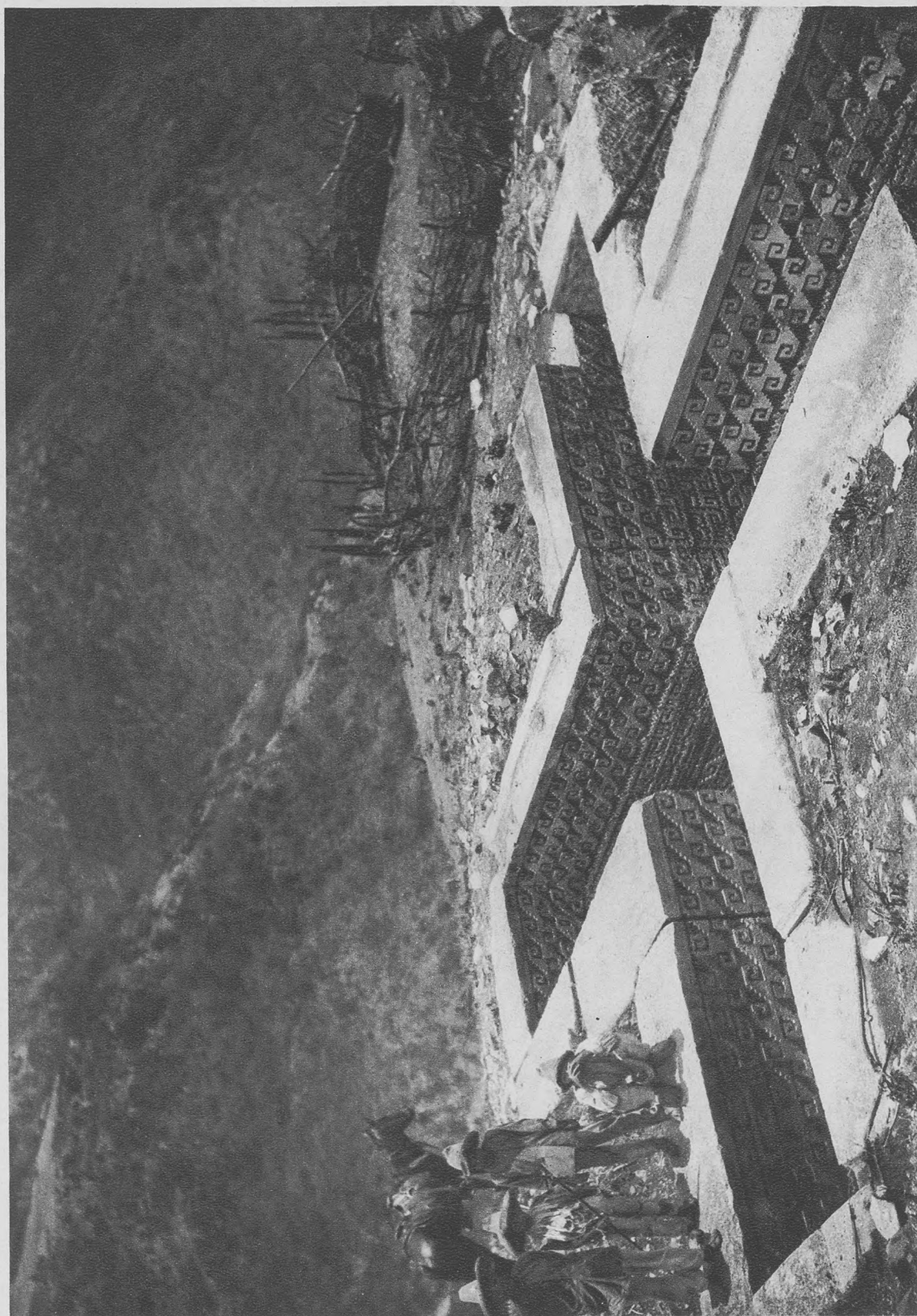
Le rovine di Mitla, Stato di Oaxaca

Ruins of Mitla, State of Oaxaca

Ruines de Mitla, État d'Oaxaca

Ruinen von Mitla, Staat Oaxaca





Subterraneo en forma de cruz Guíaroo

Cross-shaped subterranean. Guíaroo

Kreuzförmiges Subterraneum. Guíaroo

Sotterrâneo a cruciera Guíaroo

Souterrain en forme de croix. Guíaroo



Ruins of Mitla

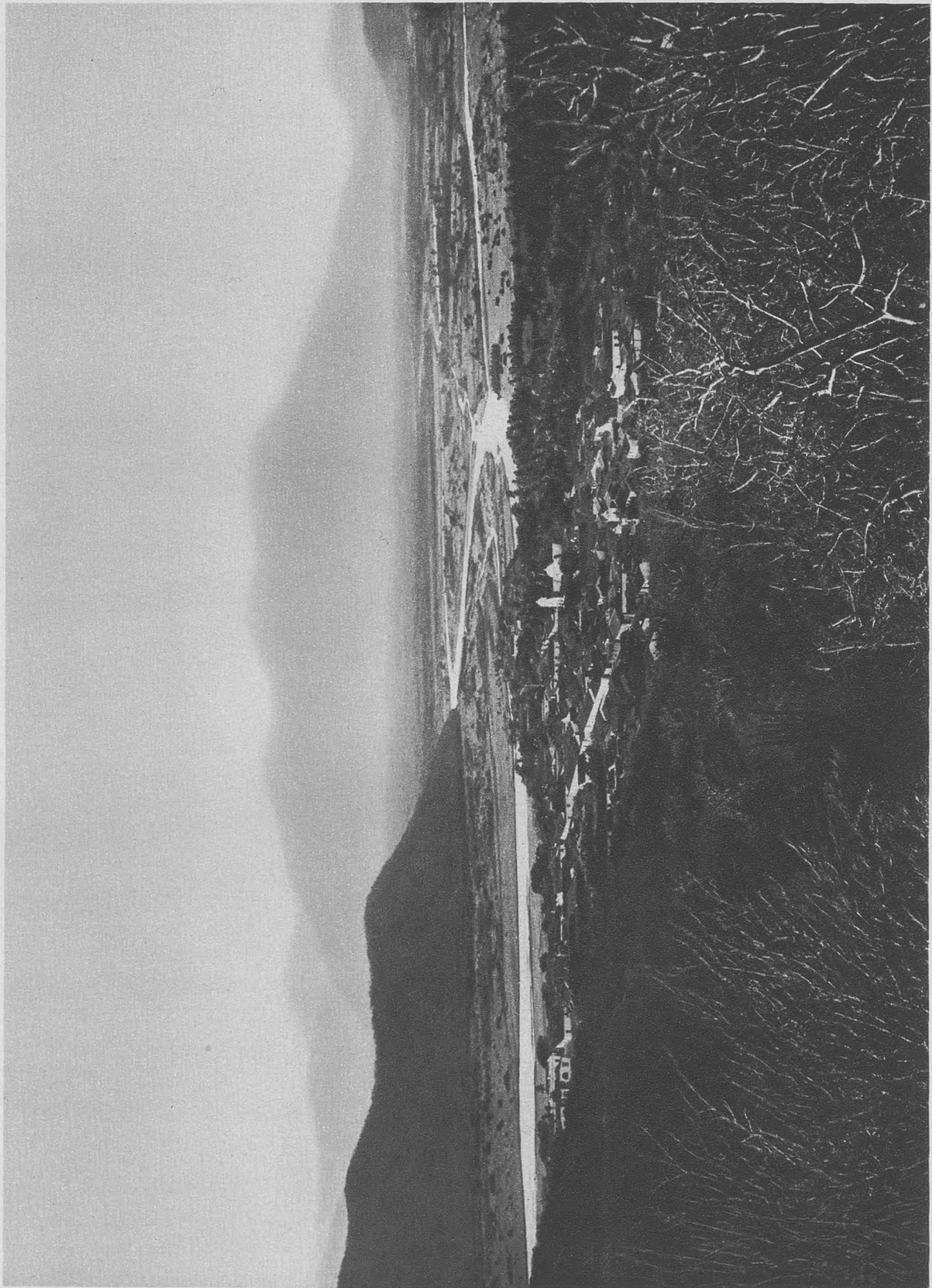
Ruines de Mitla

Ruinen von Mitla

Ruinas de Mitla

Le rovine di Mitla





General view of Tehuantepec

Gesamtansicht von Tehuantepec

Vue de Tehuantepec

Vista total de Tehuantepec

Veduta generale di Tehuantepec



Costa de Salina Cruz

La costa di Salina Cruz

Coast of Salina Cruz

Côte de Salina Cruz

Küste von Salina Cruz





Istmo con cocotero

Isthmusbild mit Cocospalme

Isthmus with cocoanut palm

Veduta dell'istmo con un albero di cocco

Isthme avec cocotier



Tehuantepec. Muchacha en traje nacional

Tehuantepec. Girl in national costume

Tehuantepec. Mädchen in Nationaltracht

Tehuantepec. Ragazza in costume nazionale

Tehuantepec. Jeune fille en costume national





Cuernavaca

Cuernavaca

Cuernavaca

Cuernavaca

Cuernavaca



Cuernavaca

Cuernavaca

Cuernavaca

Cuernavaca

Cuernavaca





Cuernavaca. Rincon pintoresco

Cuernavaca. Picturesque corner

Cuernavaca. Malerischer Winkel

Cuernavaca. Vicolo pittoresco

Cuernavaca. Un coin pittoresque



Cuernavaca. Vista parcial de la Catedral

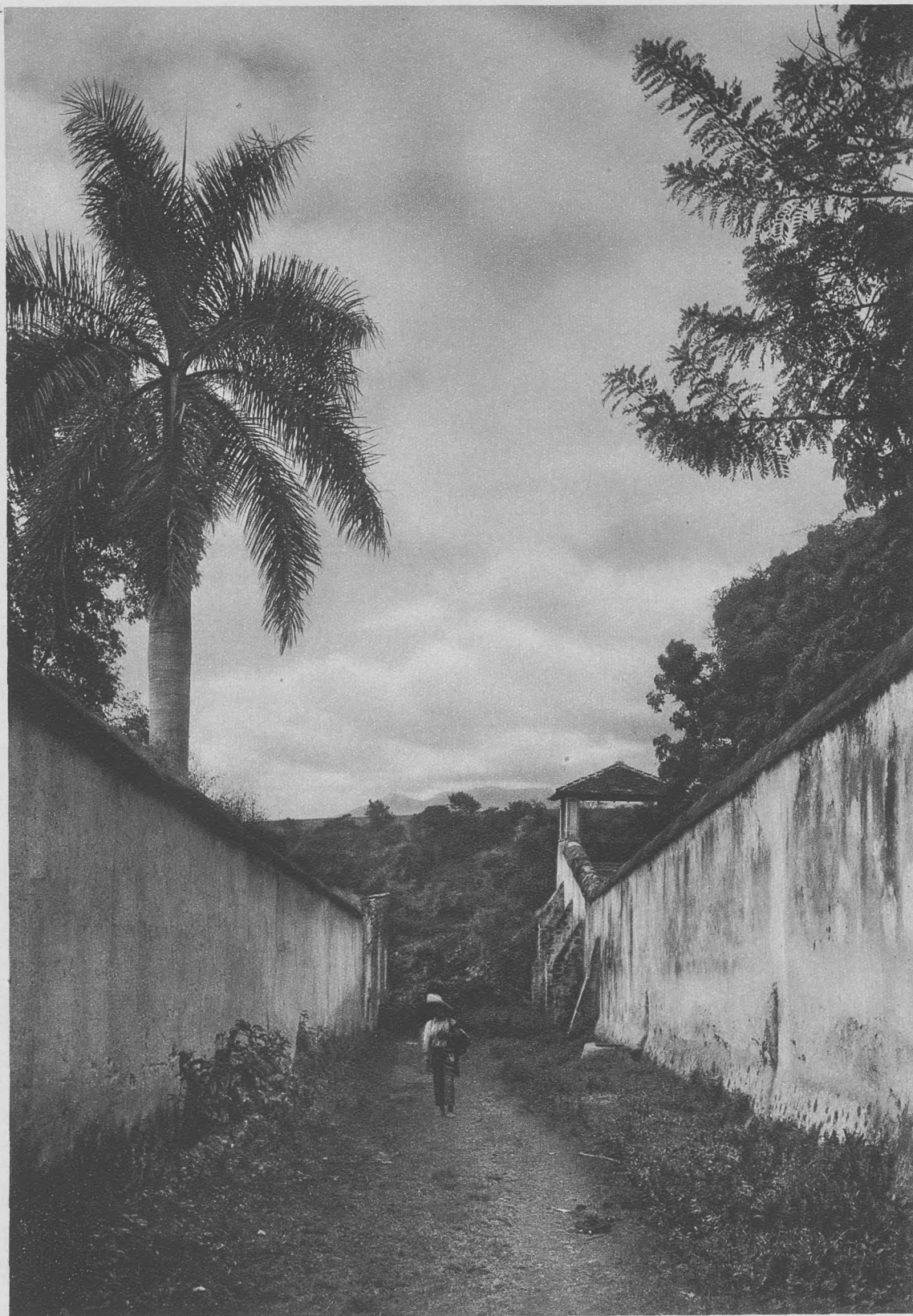
Cuernavaca. Part view of the Cathedral

Cuernavaca. Teilansicht der Kathedrale

Cuernavaca. Veduta parziale della cattedrale

Cuernavaca. Partie de la cathédrale





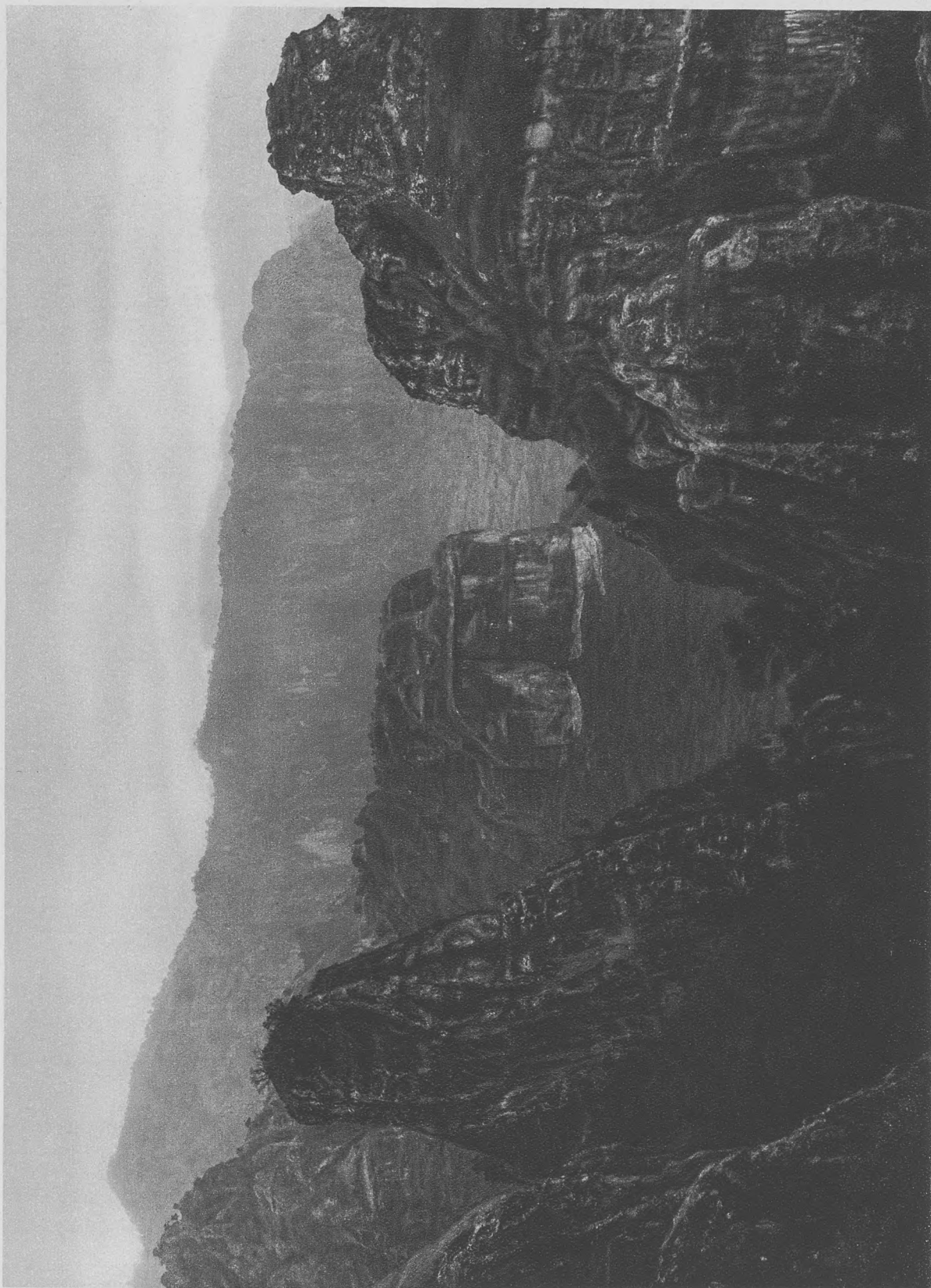
Cuernavaca. Calle conduciendo a la  
aldea de San Antonio

Cuernavaca. Road to the village of  
San Anton

Cuernavaca. Weg nach dem Dorfe San Anton

Cuernavaca. Strada verso il villaggio  
di San Antonio

Cuernavaca. Chemin conduisant au  
village de San Anton



Tepoztlan, Estado Morelos

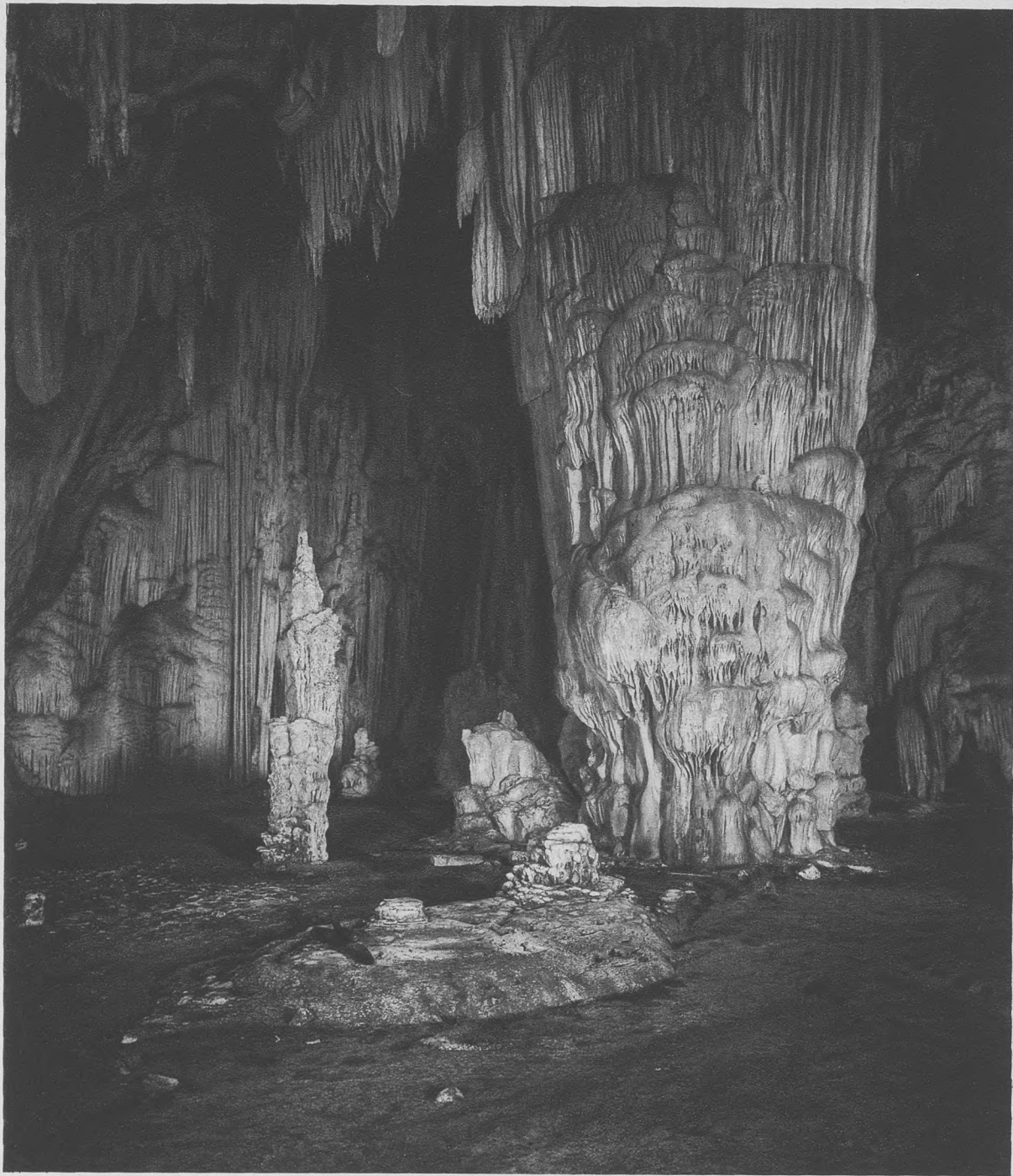
Tepoztlan, Stato di Morelos

Tepoztlan, Staat Morelos

Tepoztlan, State of Morelos

Tepoztlan, Etat de Morelos





Cuevas de estalactitas de Cacahuamilpa.  
Estado Guerrero

Stalacite caves of Cacahuamilpa.  
State of Guerrero

Tropfsteinhöhlen von Cacahuamilpa. Staat Guerrero

Grotte con formazioni stalattitiche a  
Cacahuamilpa. Stato di Guerrero

Grottes de stalactites de Cacahuamilpa.  
Etat de Guerrero



Cuevas de estalactitas de Cacahuamilpa.  
Estado Guerrero

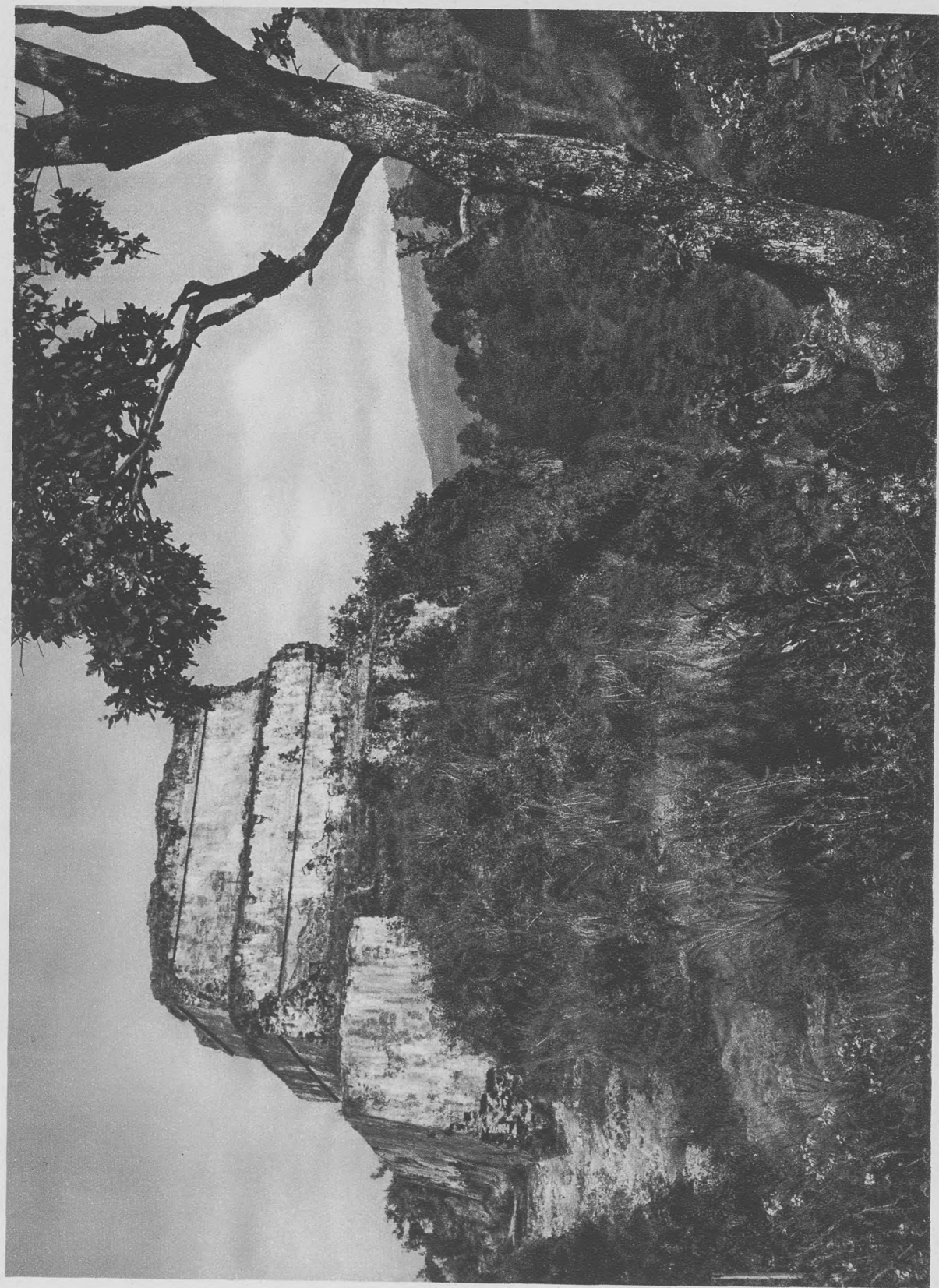
Stalacite caves of Cacahuamilpa. State  
of Guerrero

Tropfsteinhöhlen von Cacahuamilpa. Staat Guerrero

Grotte con formazioni stalattitiche a  
Cacahuamilpa. Stato di Guerrero

Grottes de stalactites de Cacahuamilpa.  
Etat de Guerrero





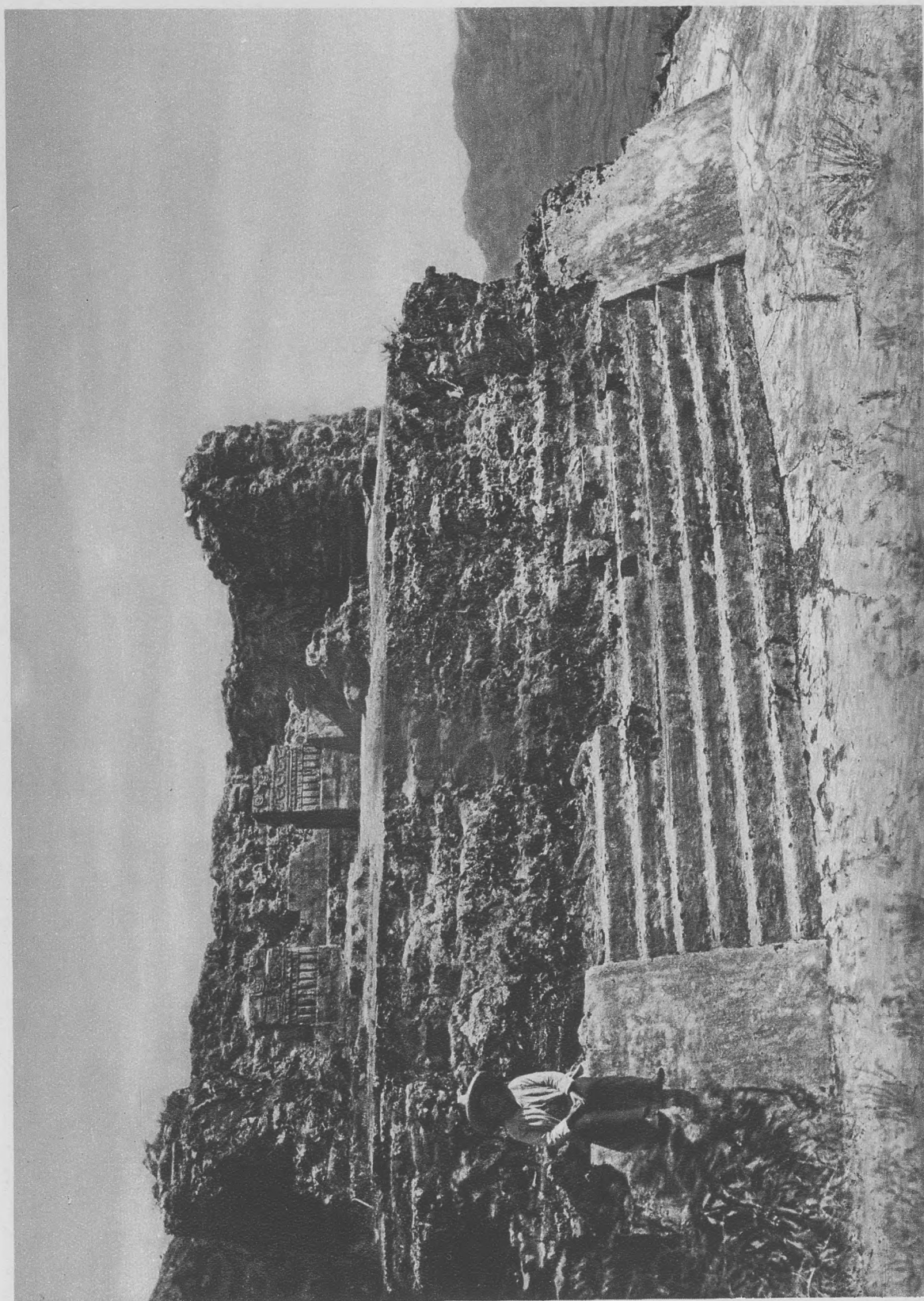
Tepoztlán. Ruina del templo El Tepoztecatl

Tepoztlán. Ruins of El Tepoztecatl Temple

Tepoztlán. Ruins des Tempels El Tepoztecatl

Tepoztlán. Rovine del tempio El Tepoztecatl

Tepoztlán. Ruines du temple «El Tepoztecatl»



Tepoztlán. Ruina del templo El Tepoztecatl

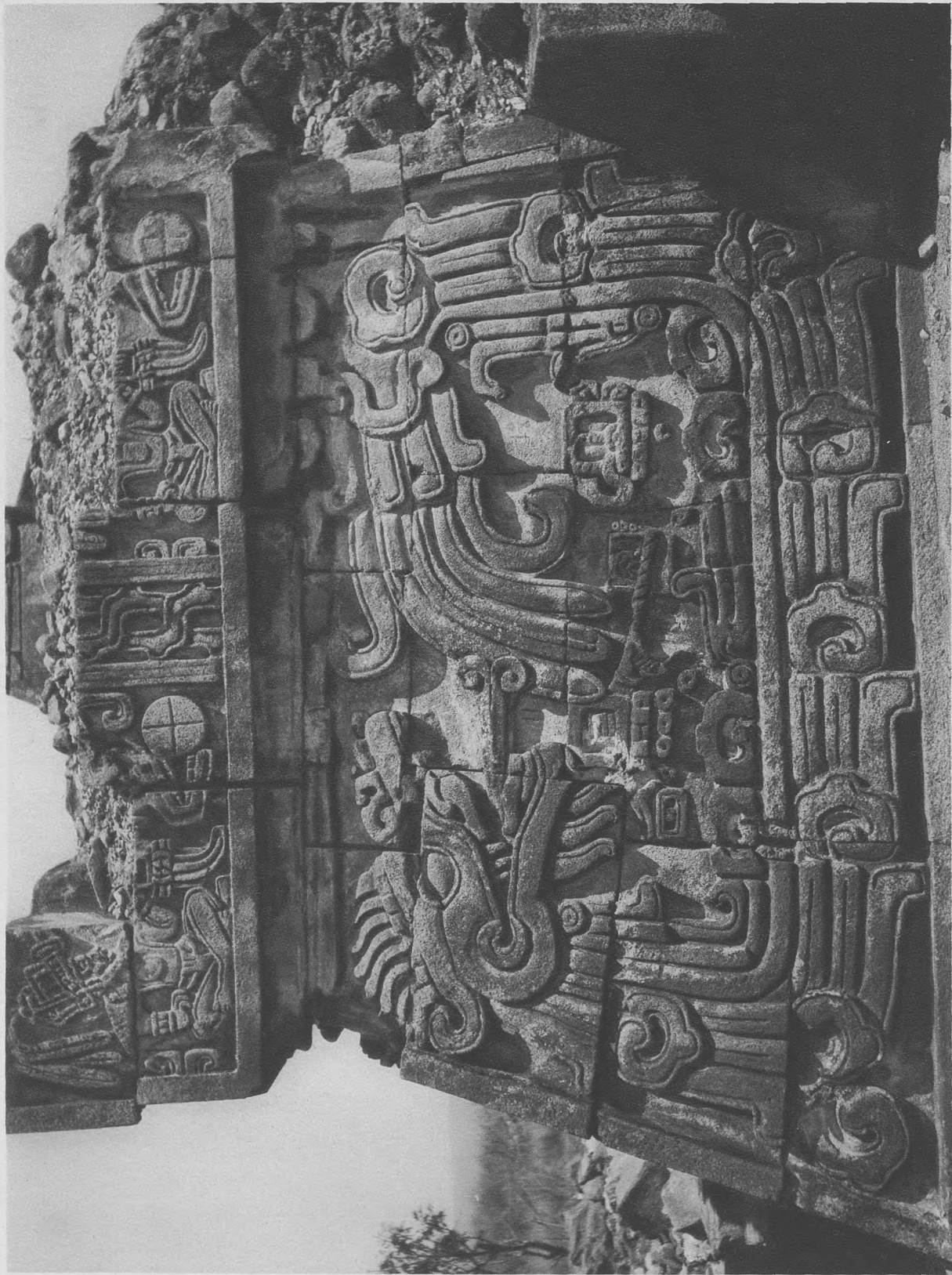
Tepoztlán. Ruine des Tempels El Tepoztecatl

Tepoztlán. Ruins of El Tepoztecatl Temple

Tepoztlán. Rovine del tempio El Tepoztecatl

Tepoztlán. Ruines du temple «El Tepoztecatl»





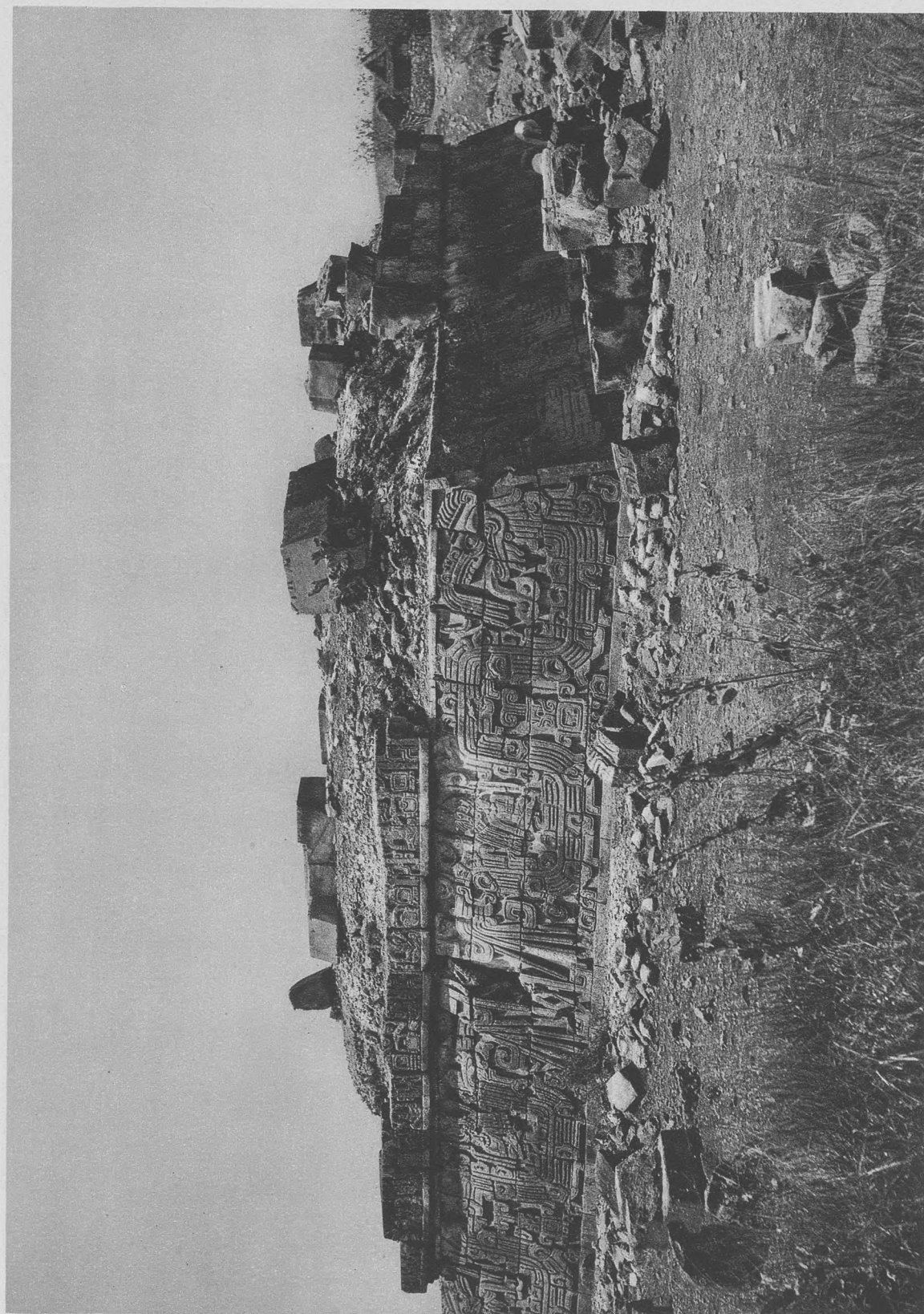
Xochicalco. Parte de la pirámide con serpiente y jeroglíficos

Xochicalco. Part of the pyramid with feathered snake and hieroglyphics

Xochicalco. Teil der Pyramide mit Federschlange und Hieroglyphen

Xochicalco. Parte della piramide col serpente di piuma e geroglifici

Xochicalco. Partie de la pyramide avec serpent à plumes et hiéroglyphes



Pirámide de Xochicalco. Antes de la restauración

Pyramid of Xochicalco. Before the restoration

Pyramide von Xochicalco. Vor der Wiederherstellung

Pirámide di Xochicalco. Prima della ricostruzione

La pyramide de Xochicalco avant sa restauration





Taxco

Taxco

Taxco

Taxco

Taxco



Taxco

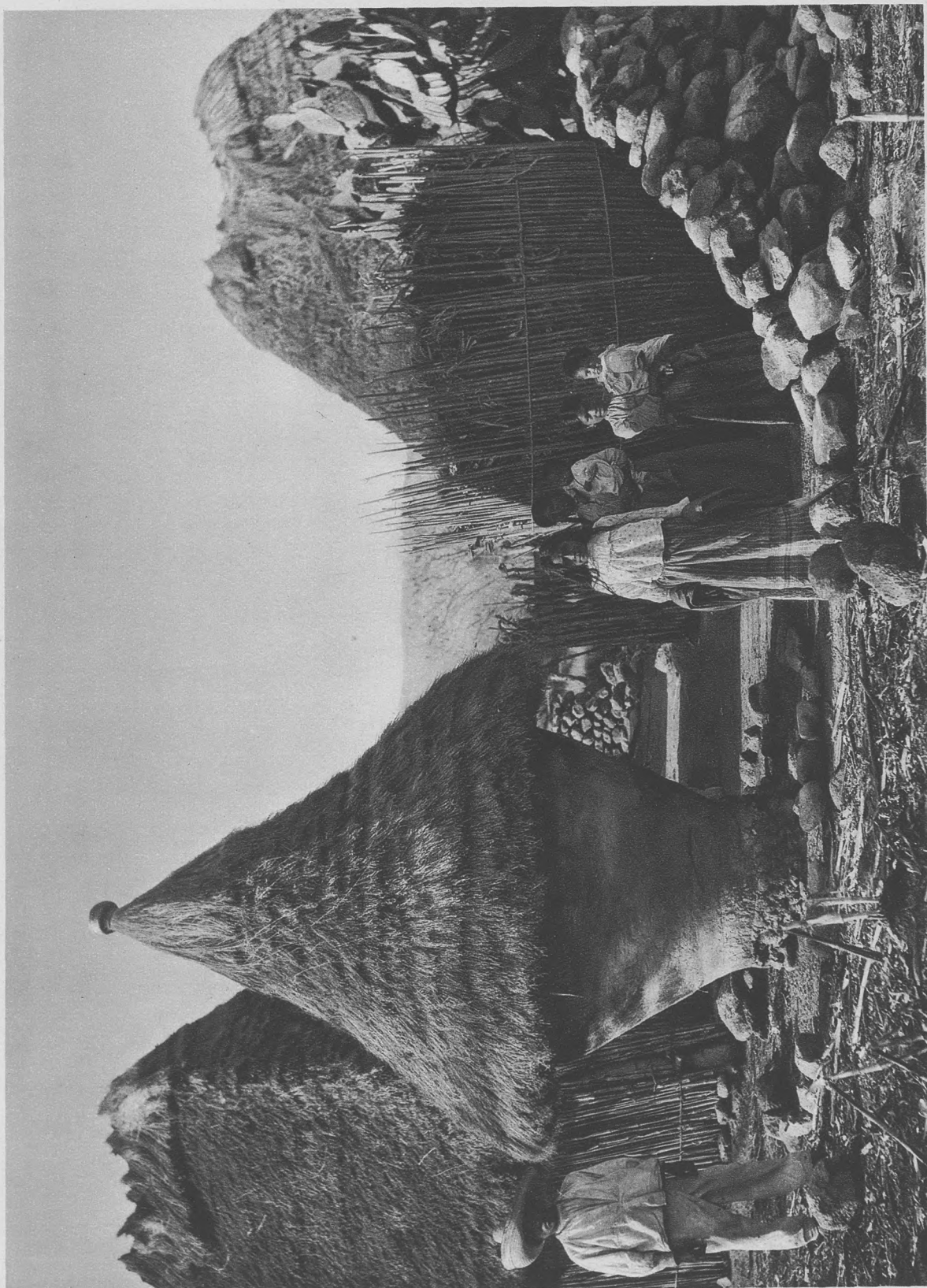
Taxco

Taxco

Taxco

Taxco





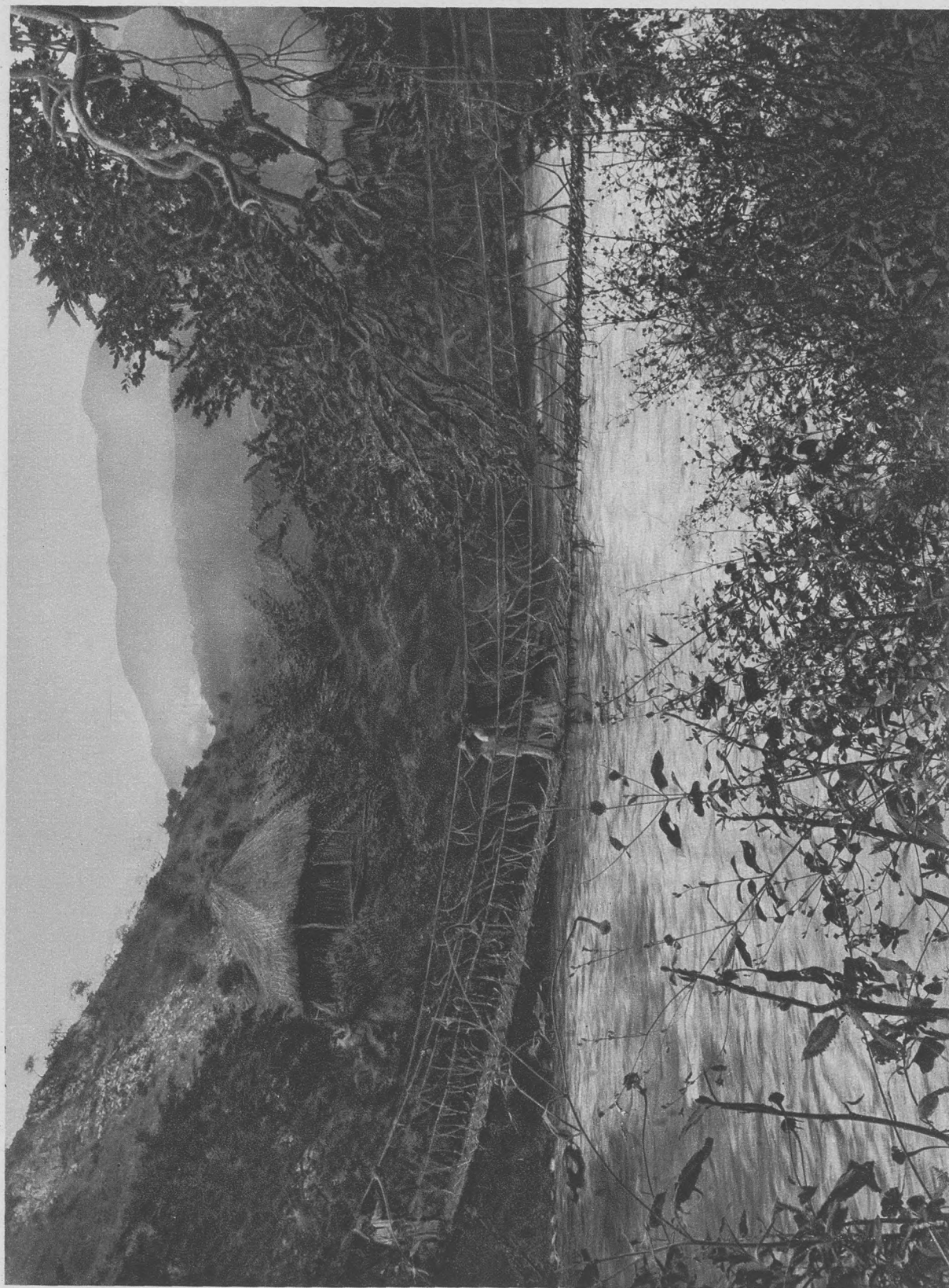
Recipiente de maiz en una aldea

Maisbehälter in einem Dorfe

Maize receptacles in a village

Recipienti di granone in un villaggio

Réipient à maïs dans un village



Suspension-bridge, Guerrero

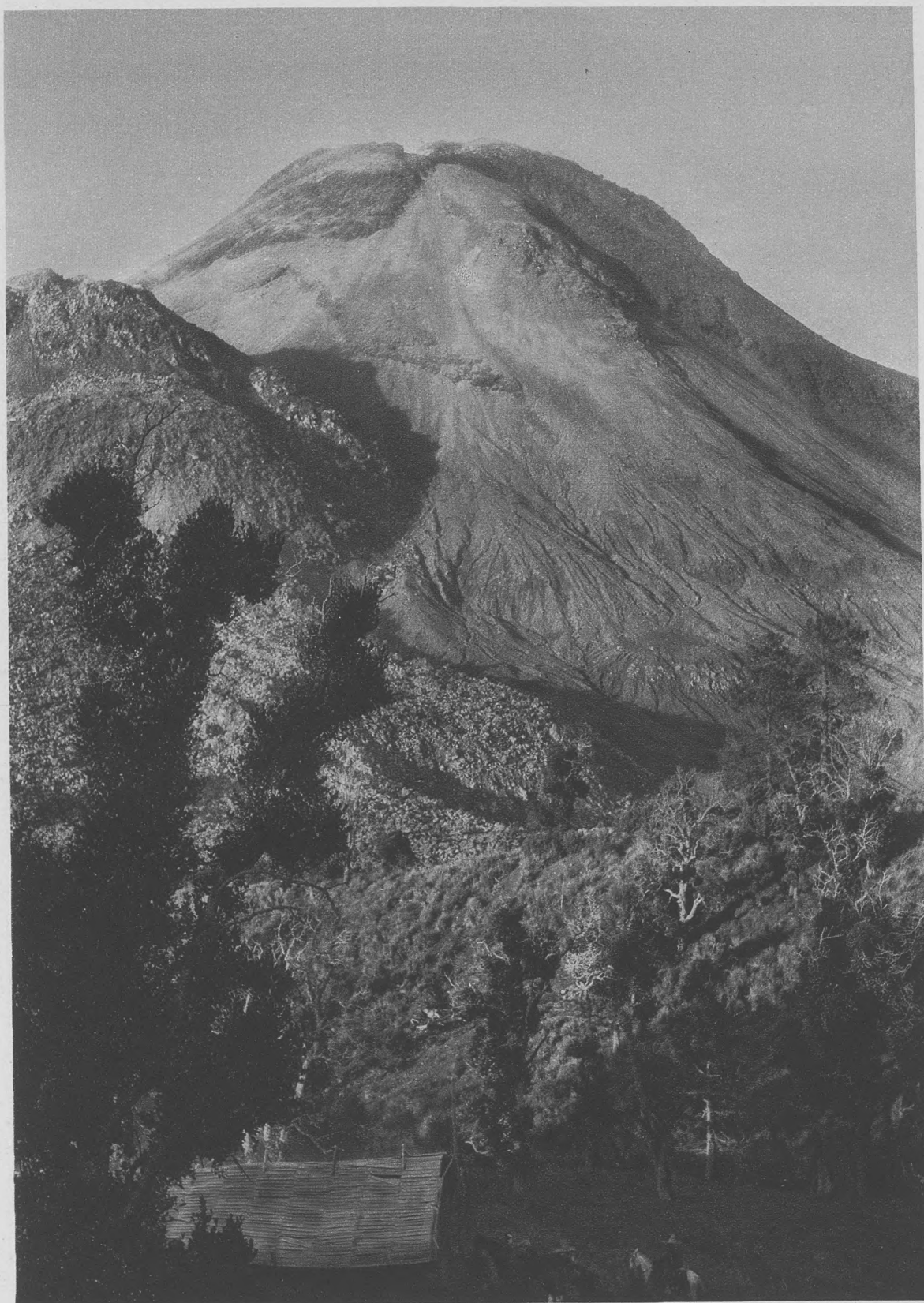
Pont suspendu, Guerrero

Hängebrücke, Guerrero

Puente suspendido, Guerrero

Ponte sospeso, Guerrero





Volcan Colima antes de las últimas erupciones

The Colima volcan before the last eruptions

Vulkan Colima vor den letzten Ausbrüchen

Il vulcano di Colima prima delle ultime eruzioni

Le volcan de Colima avant les dernières éruptions



Nevado de Colima. Vista parcial

Nevado de Colima. Part view.

Nevado de Colima. Teilansicht

Nevado de Colima. Veduta parziale

Une partie de Nevado Colima





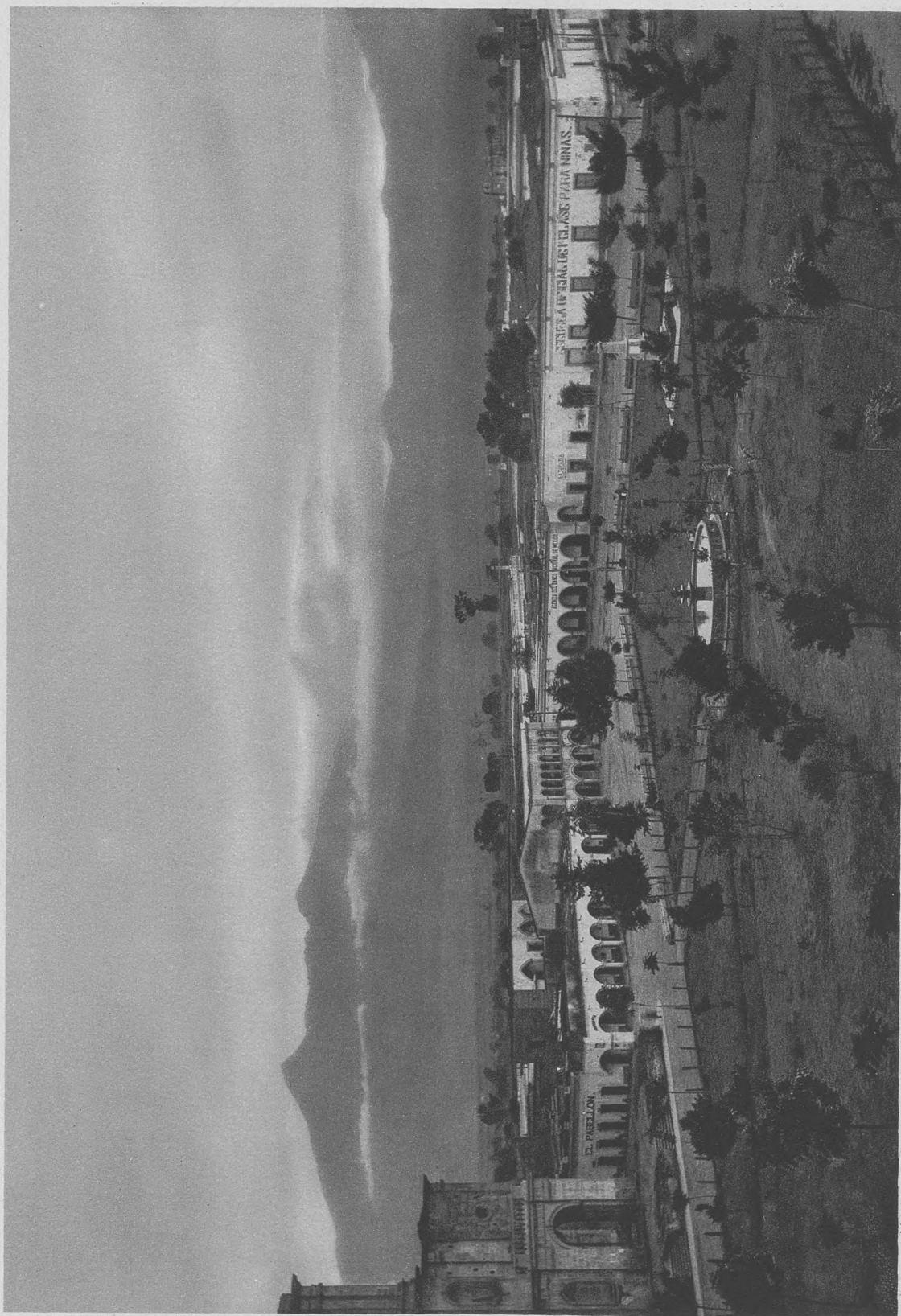
Tonilita, Estado Jalisco

Tonilita, Stato di Jalisco

Tonilita, Staat Jalisco

Tonilita, State of Jalisco

Tonilita, Etat de Jalisco



Zapotlán con el Colima

Zapotlán con il Colima

Zapotlán mit dem Colima

Zapotlán et le Colima

Zapotlán with the Colima





Salto de agua de Juanacatlán

Waterfall of Juanacatlán

Wasserfall von Juanacatlán

Cascata d'acqua di Juanacatlán

Cascade de Juanacatlán



Ocotlán, Estado Jalisco

Ocotlán, Estado de Jalisco

Ocotlán, Staat Jalisco

Ocotlán, State of Jalisco

Ocotlán, Etat de Jalisco





Una carretera en las Montañas de Méjico

Eine Landstrasse im mexikanischen Hochland

A country-road on the Mexican plateau

Una strada sull'altipiano messicano

Une route sur le plateau mexicain





Colona de transporte en la parte interior del país

Transport-column in the Interior

Transportkolonne im Innern des Landes

Convoglio nell'interno del paese

Un convoi à l'intérieur du pays.





Iglesia de Acámbaro. Estado Michoacan

Church of Acámbaro. State of Michoacan

Kirche von Acámbaro. Staat Michoacan

La chiesa di Acámbaro. Stato di Michoacan

Eglise d'Acámbaro. Etat de Michoacan



Morelia. La Catedral

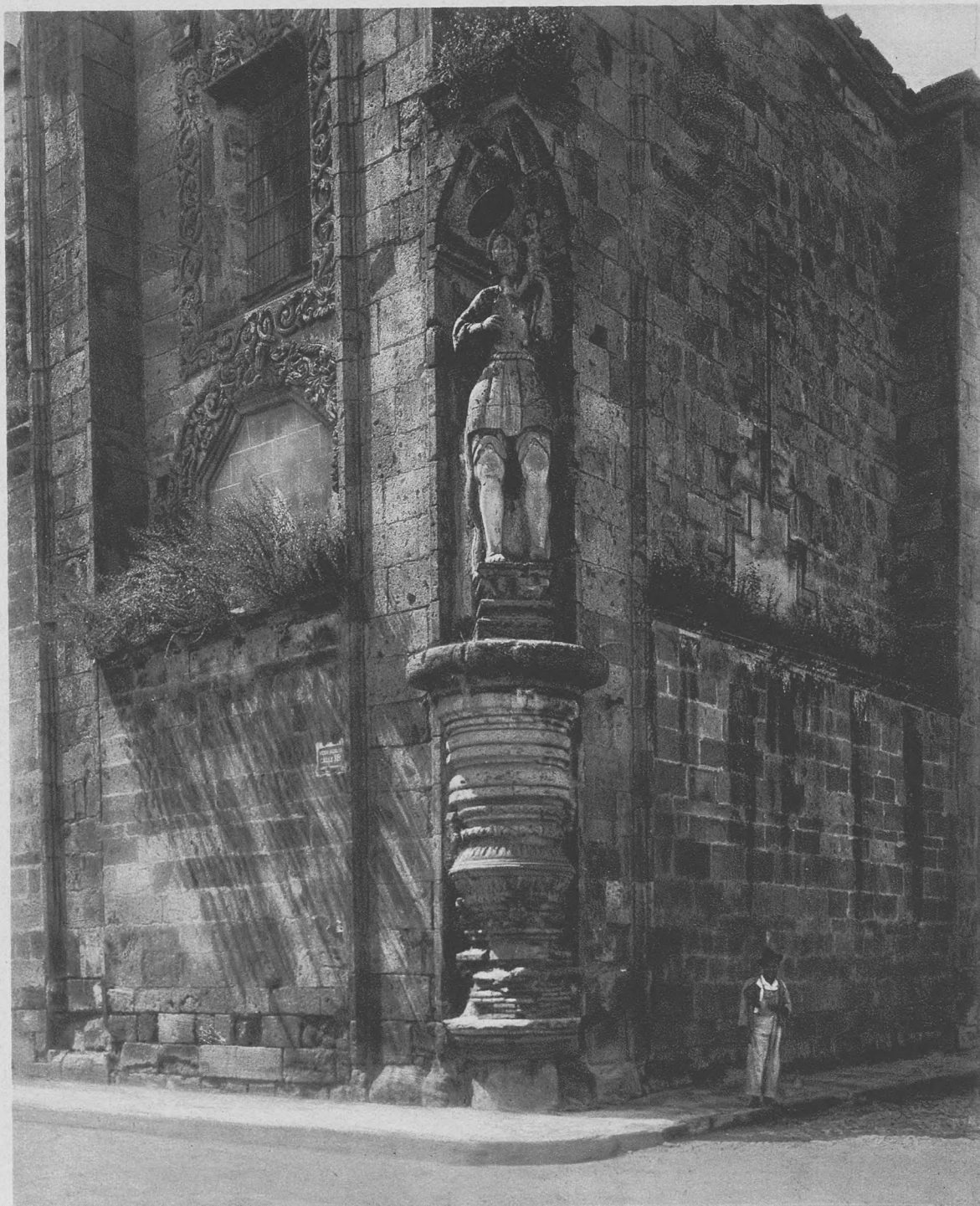
Morelia. The Cathedral

Morelia. Die Kathedrale

Morelia. La cattedrale

Morelia. La cathédrale





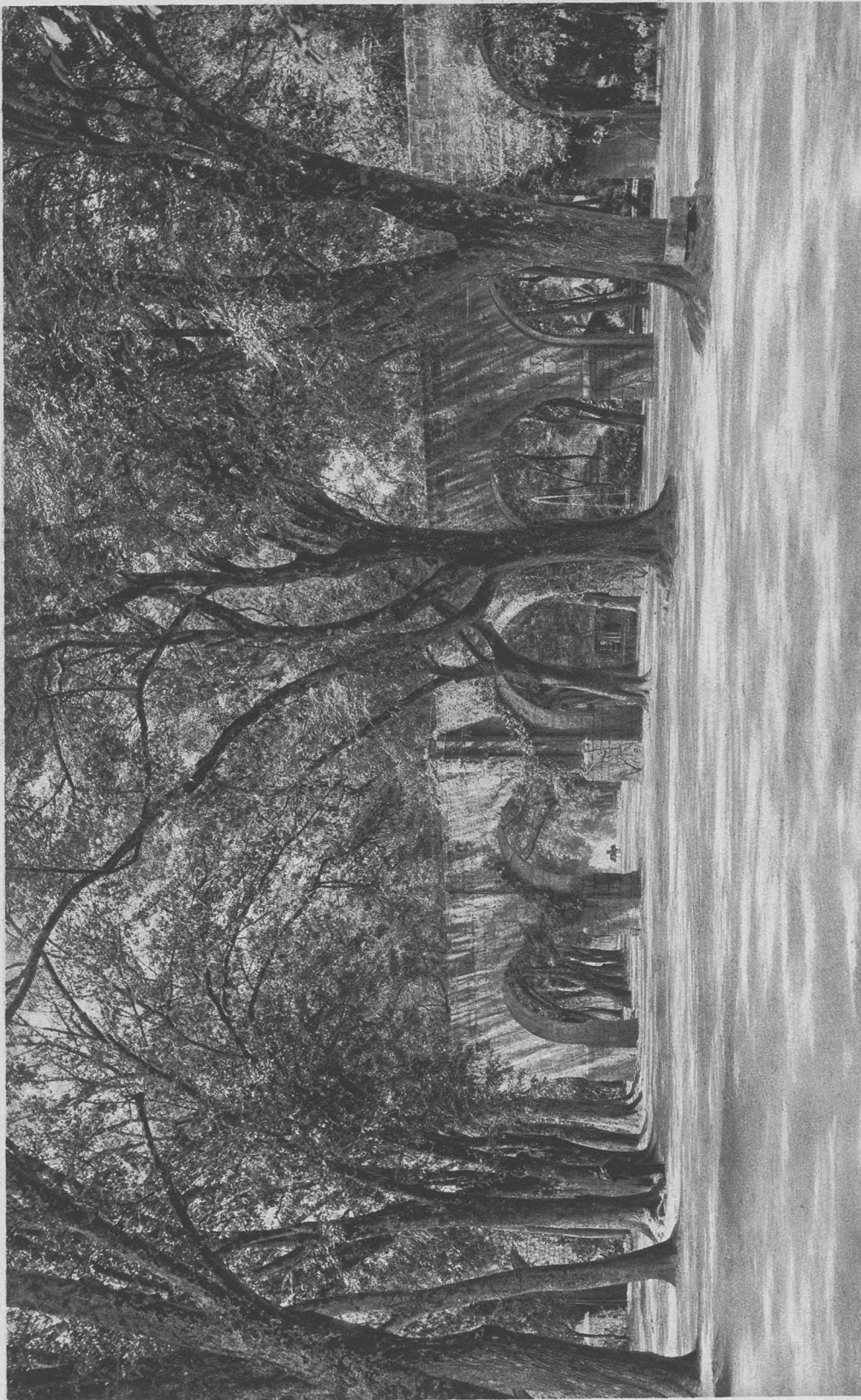
Guadalajara

Guadalajara

Guadalajara

Guadalajara

Guadalajara



Morelia. Antigua tubería de agua

Morelia. Ancient Aqueduct

Morelia. Alte Wasserleitung

Morelia. Antico acquedotto

Morelia. Vieux aqueduc





Orilla del Lago Chapala con agaves en flor

Shore of Lake Chapala with blooming agave

Ufer des Chapala-Sees mit blühender Agave

La riva del lago di Chapala con agave in fiore

Bord du lac de Chapala avec agave en fleurs



Carro de bueyes con ruedas en forma de discos

Ochsenkarren mit Scheibenrädern

Carro a ruote piene tirato da buoi

Ox-cart with disc wheels

Chariot à bœufs avec roues pleines





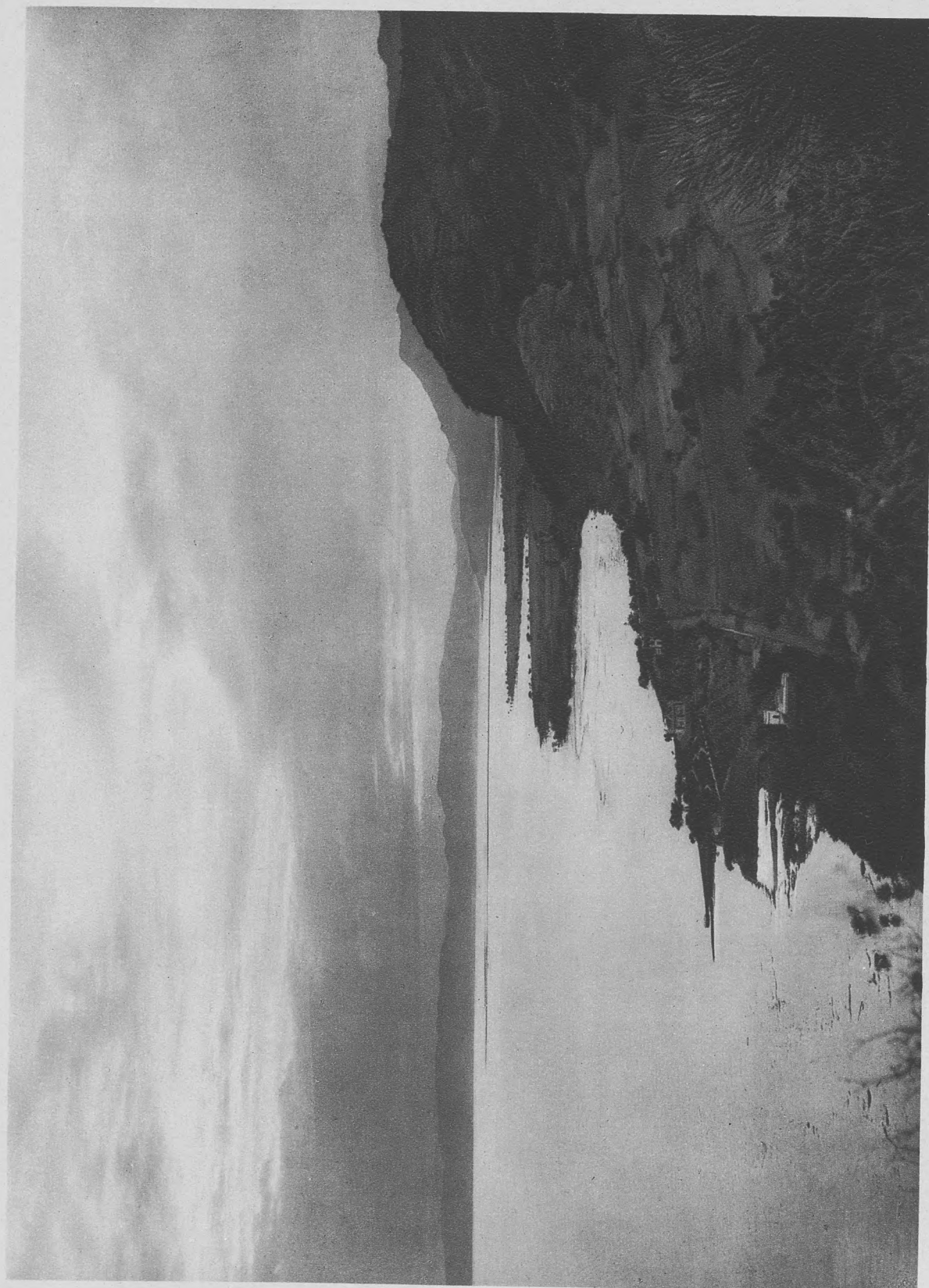
Vista por el Lago de Chapala

Veduta del lago di Chapala

Blick auf den Chapala-See

View of Lake Chapala

Vue du lac de Chapala



El Lago de Chapala

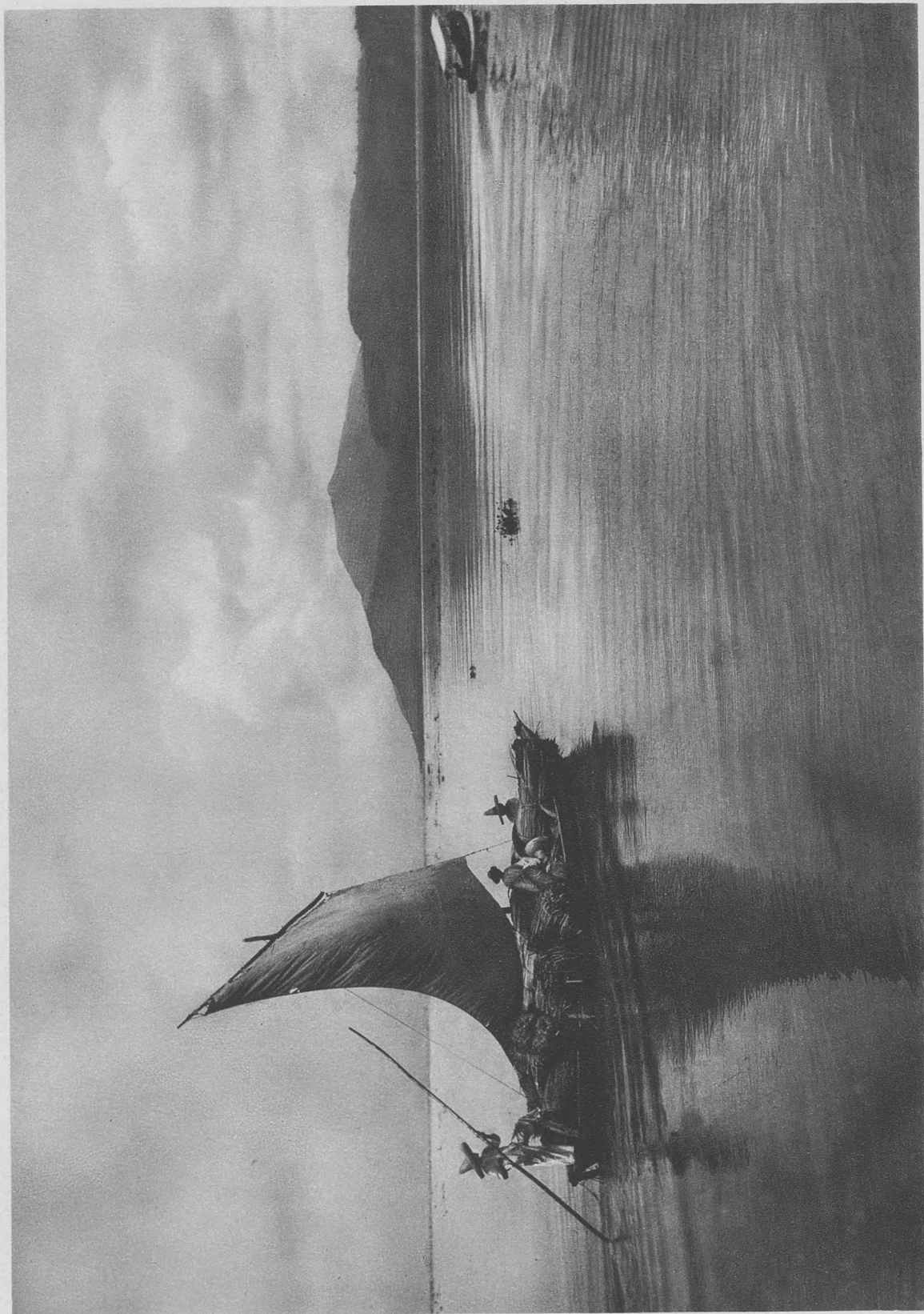
Il lago di Chapala

Chapala-See

Lake Chapala

Lac de Chapala





Lake Chapala

Lac de Chapala

Chapala - See

El Lago de Chapala

Il lago di Chapala



Pescadores del Lago de Chapala

Lake Chapala fisherman

Fischer vom Chapala-See

Pescatori del lago di Chapala

Pêcheur du lac de Chapala





Pátzcuaro. El Calvario. Estado de Michoacán

Pátzcuaro. Mount Calvary. State of Michoacán

Pátzcuaro. Kalvarien-Berg. Staat Michoacán

Pátzcuaro. Monte Calvario. Stato di Michoacán

Pátzcuaro. Calvaire. État de Michoacán.



Lake Pátzcuaro. Xanicho Island

Pátzcuaro-See. Insel Xanicho

Lac de Pátzcuaro. Ile de Xanicho

Laguna de Pátzcuaro. Isla Xanicho

Lago di Pátzcuaro. L'isola di Xanicho





Laguna de Pátzcuaro

Pátzcuaro-See

Lake Pátzcuaro

Lago di Pátzcuaro

Lac de Pátzcuaro



Laguna de Pátzcuaro

Lake Pátzcuaro

Pátzcuaro-See

Lago di Pátzcuaro

Lac de Pátzcuaro





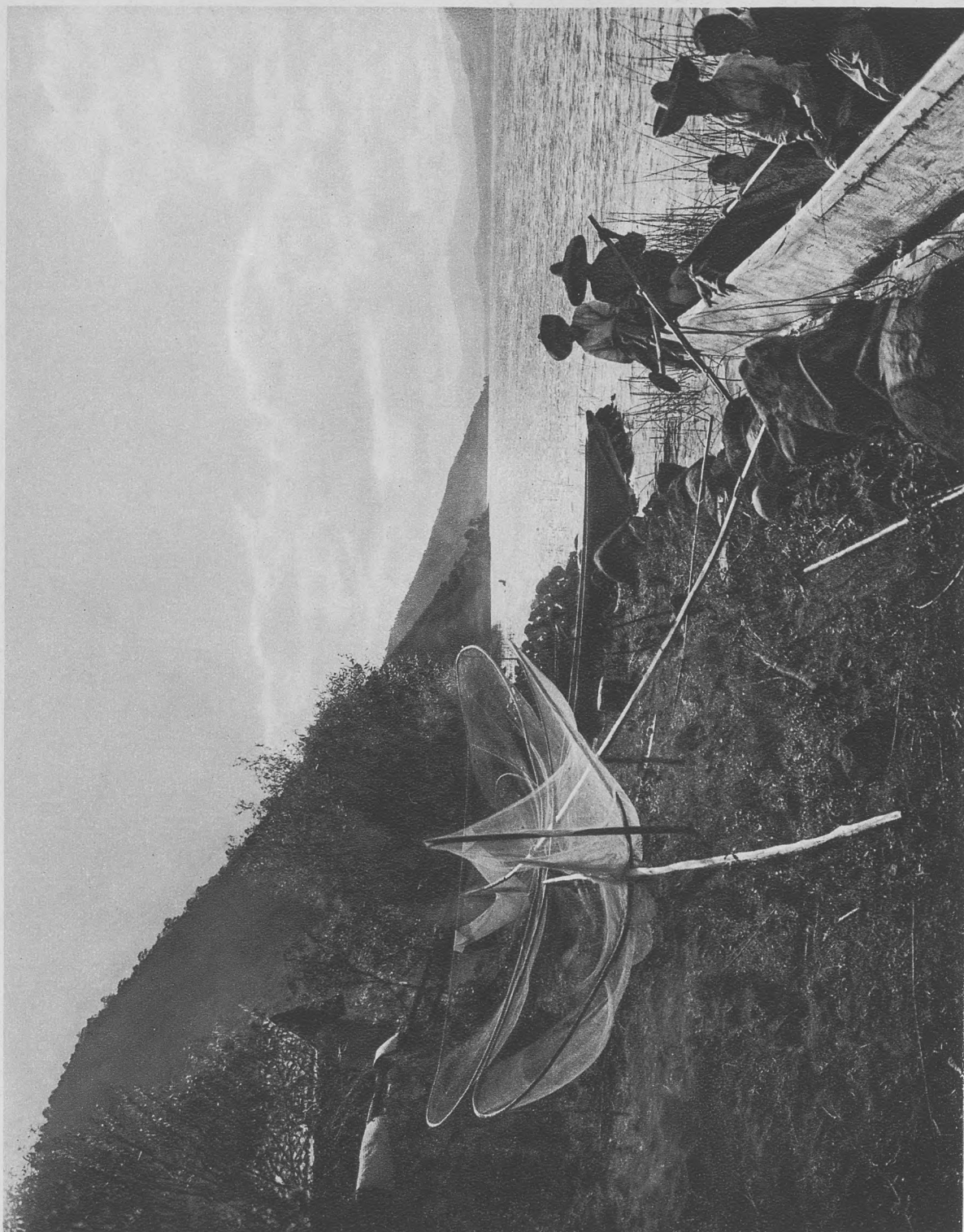
Laguna de Pátzcuaro

Lago di Pátzcuaro

Pátzcuaro - See

Lake Pátzcuaro

Lac de Pátzcuaro



Laguna de Pátzcuaro

Lago di Pátzcuaro

Pátzcuaro-See

Lake Pátzcuaro

Lac de Pátzcuaro





Los alrededores de Uruapam

Umgegend von Uruapam

Surroundings of Uruapam

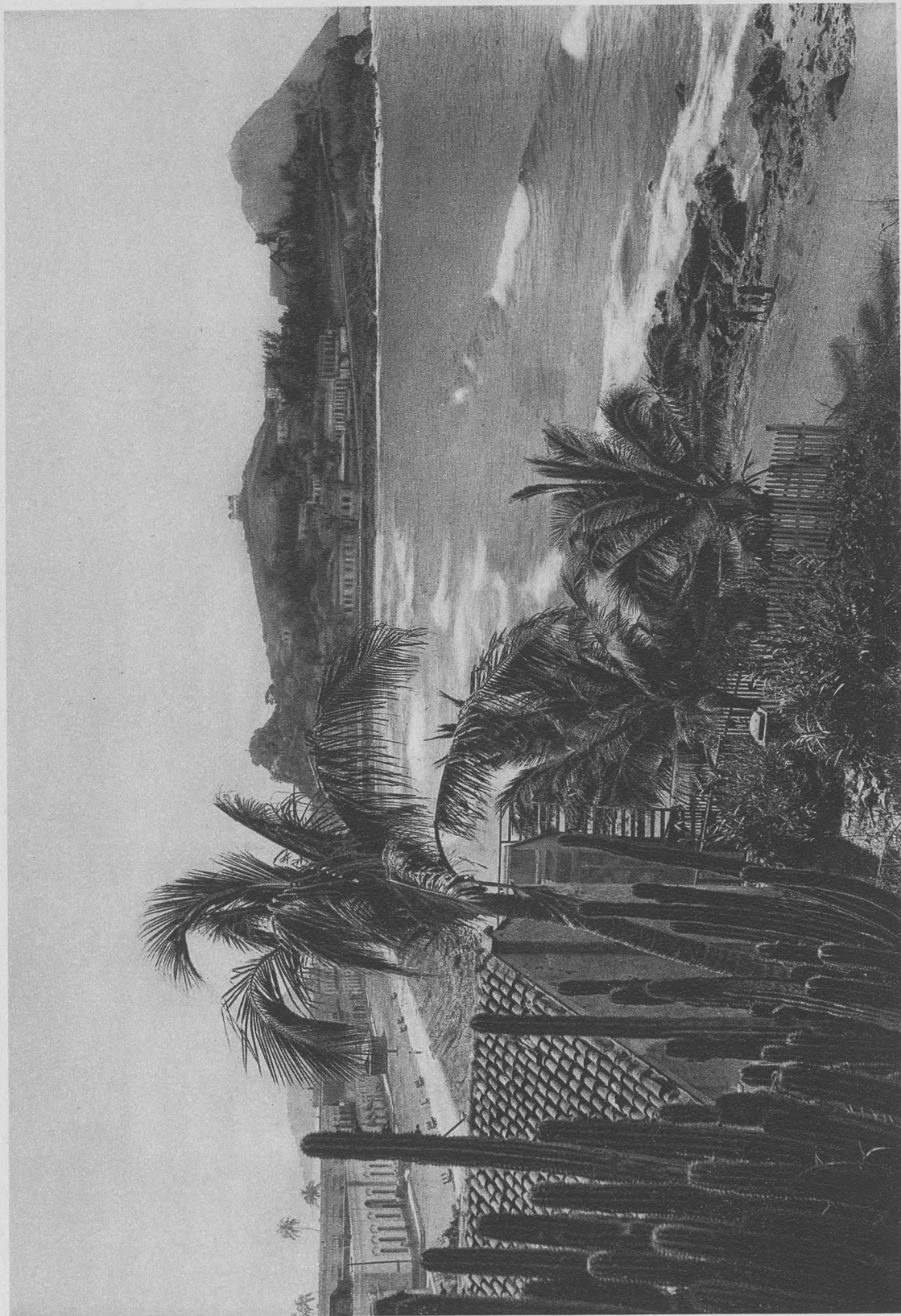
Dintorni di Uruapam

Environs d'Uruapam



Uruapam





Bay of Mazatlán

Bucht von Mazatlán

Baie de Mazatlán

Bahia de Mazatlán

La baía di Mazatlán



El puerto de Mazatlán

Der Hafen von Mazatlán

Mazatlán Harbour

Il porto di Mazatlán

Le port de Mazatlán





Costa de Mazatlán

Coast of Mazatlán

Küste von Mazatlán

La sponda di Mazatlán

La côte de Mazatlán



Costa de Manzanillo. Pelicanos. Estado Colima

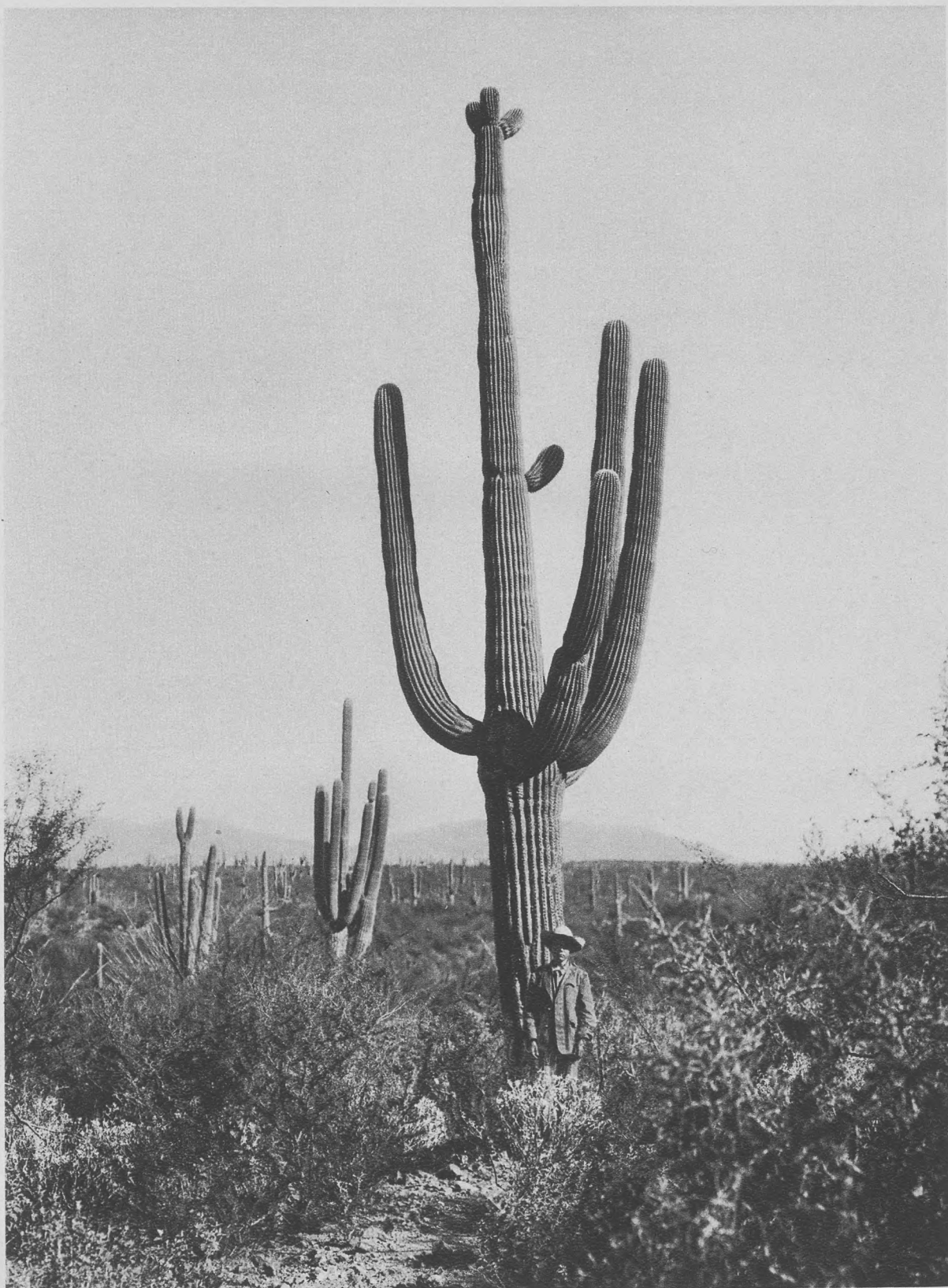
Coast of Manzanillo. Pelicans. State of Colima

Küste von Manzanillo. Pelikane. Staat Colima

La costa di Manzanillo. Pellicani. Stato di Colima

Pélicans sur la côte de Manzanillo. État de Colima





"Cereus giganteus" en los alrededores de Magdalena.  
Estado Sonora

"Cereus giganteus" in the vicinity of Magdalena.  
State of Sonora

"Cereus giganteus" in der Umgegend von Magdalena. Staat Sonora

Un "Cereus giganteus" nei dintorni di Magdalena.  
Stato di Sonora

"Céerus giganteus" aux environs de Magdalena.  
État de Sonora



Cerca de la costa de Baja California

On the coast of Lower California

An der Küste Niederkaliforniens

Sulle coste della Bassa California

Sur la côte de la Basse-California





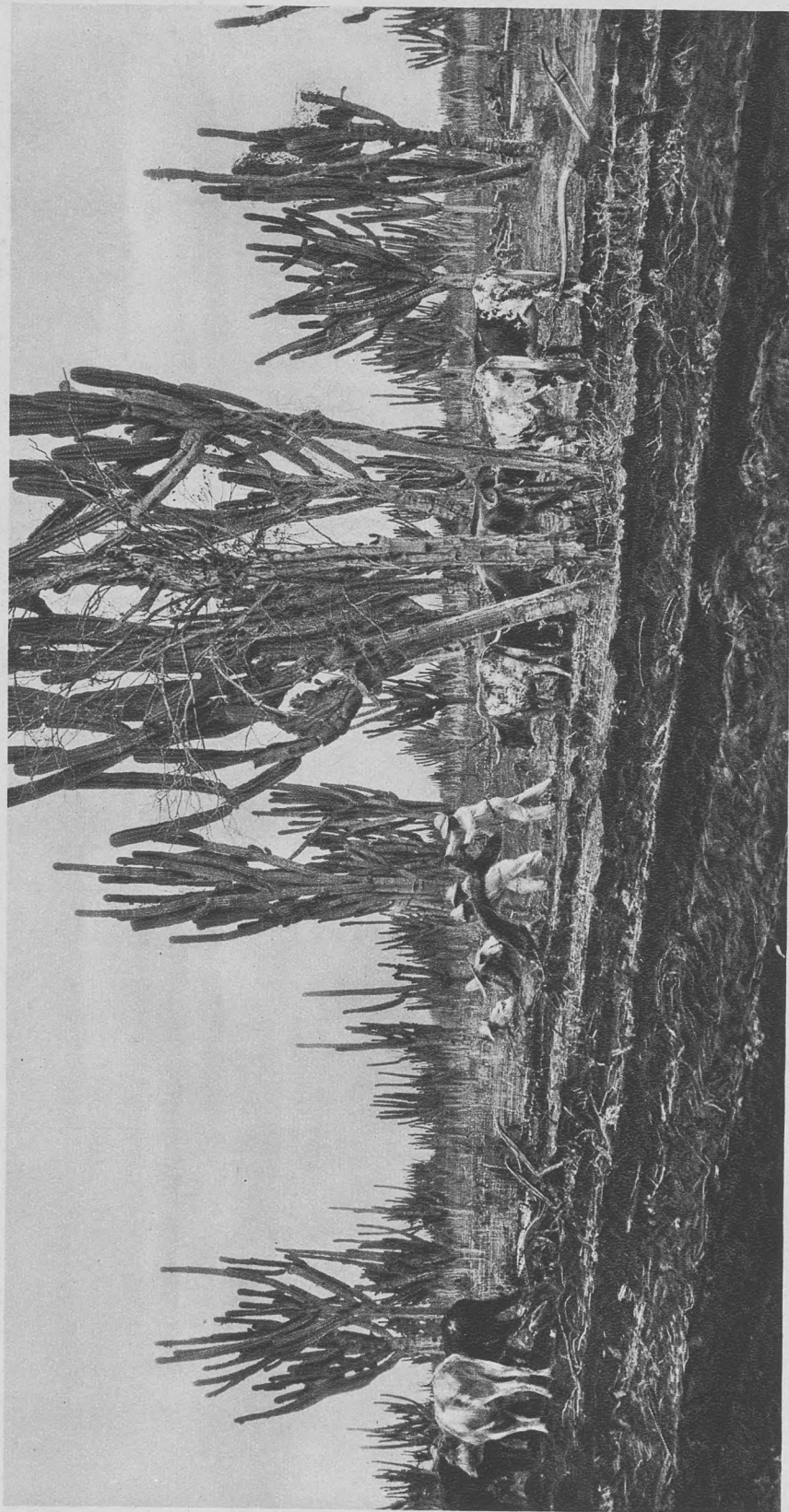
Guaymas. "Cereus Pringlei". Estado Sonora

Guaymas. "Cereus Pringlei". State of Sonora

Guaymas. "Cereus Pringlei". Staat Sonora

Guaymas. "Cereus Pringlei". Stato di Sonora

Guaymas. "Céerus Pringlei" État de Sonora



Trabajos de campo. Estado Sinaloa

Opere campestri. Stato di Sinaloa

Work in the fields. State of Sinaloa

Feldarbeiten. Staat Sinaloa

Laboureurs au travail. État de Sinaloa





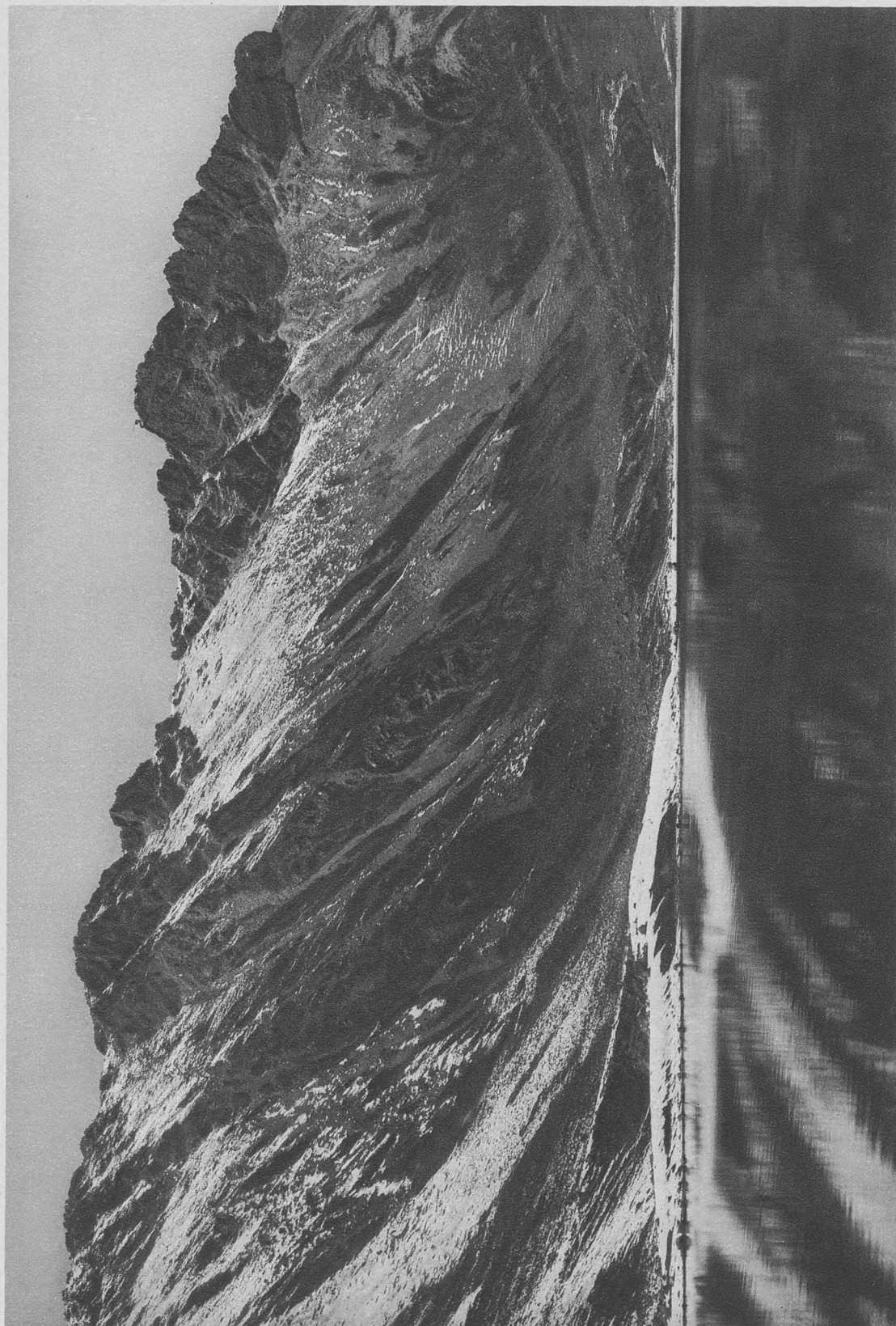
Nevado de Toluca. Estado Méjico

Nevado de Toluca. Staat Mexico

Nevado de Toluca. State of Mexico

Nevado de Toluca. Stato di Messico

Nevado de Toluca. État de Mexico



Nevado de Toluca. Estado Méjico

Nevado de Toluca. Staat Mexico

Nevado de Toluca. State of Mexico

Nevado de Toluca. Stato di Messico

Nevado de Toluca. État de Mexico





Los alrededores de Toluca

Surroundings of Toluca

Umgegend von Toluca

Dintorni di Toluca

Environs de Toluca



Toluca. Barranca de Toluca

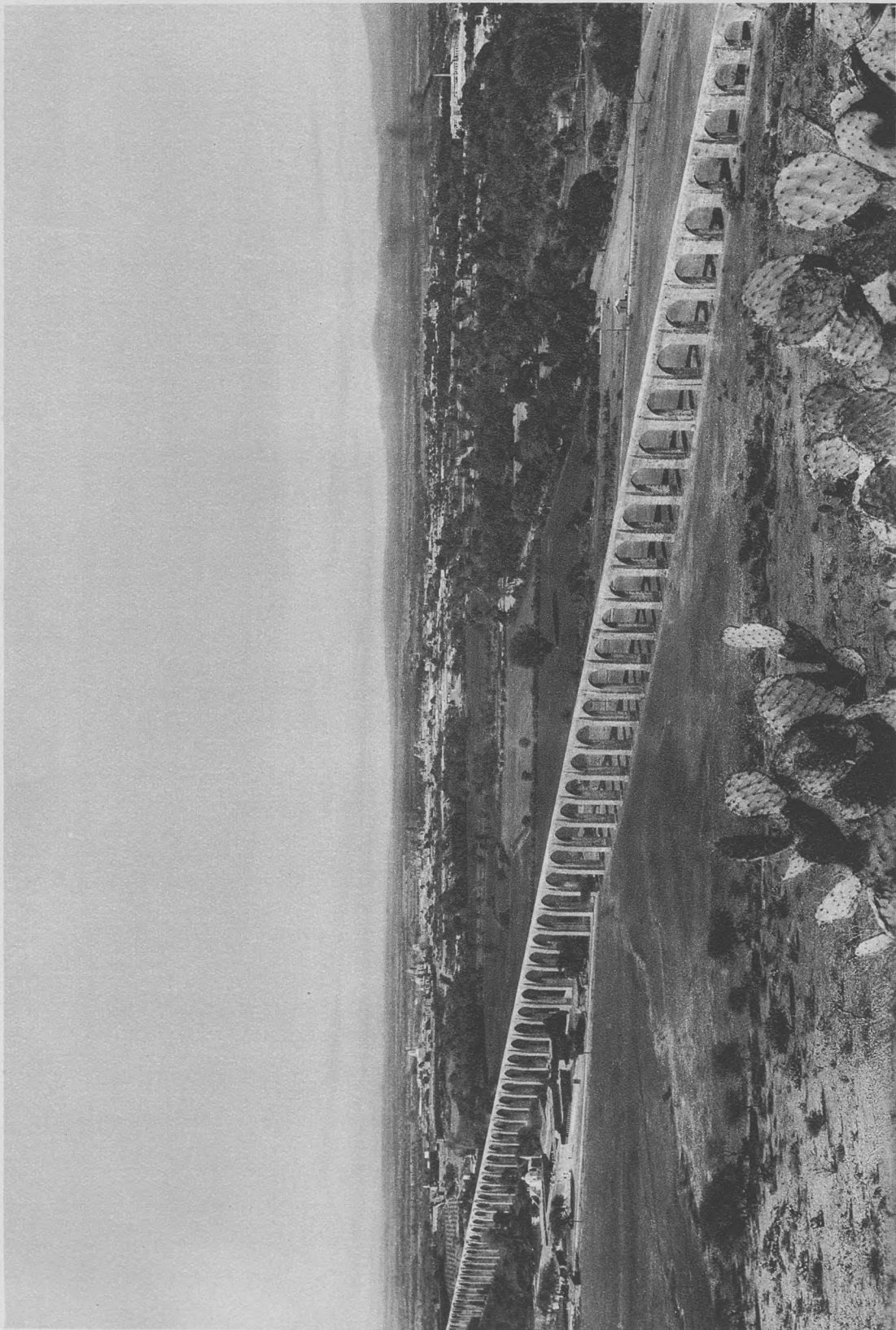
Toluca. Cañon. (Barranca de Toluca)

Toluca-Schlucht (spanisch Barranca de Toluca)

La caverna di Toluca (in ispannolo Barranca de Toluca)

Gorge de Toluca (en espagnol Barranca de Toluca)





Vista de Querétaro con antigua tubería de agua

Ansicht von Querétaro mit der alten Wasserleitung

Veduta di Querétaro con l'antico acquedotto

View of Querétaro with the old aqueduct

Vue de Querétaro avec le vieil aqueduc



Vista de Toluca

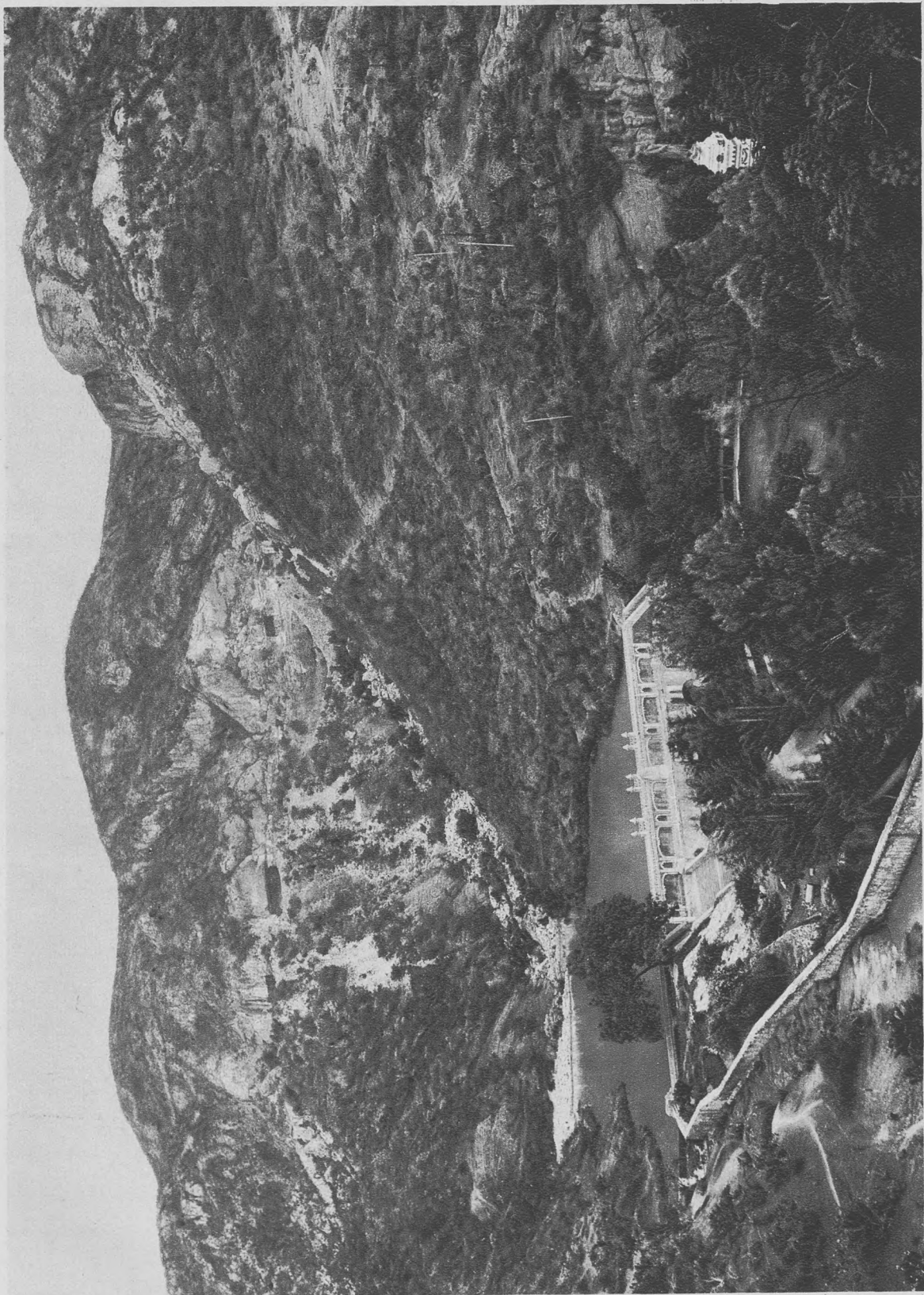
View of Toluca

Ansicht von Toluca

Veduta di Toluca

Vue de Toluca





Guanajuato. Esclusa

Guanajuato. Dam

Guanajuato. Stauwerk

Guanajuato. Gli arresti d'acqua

Guanajuato. Barrage



Guanajuato. Vista total del pueblo

Guanajuato. Gesamtansicht der Stadt

Guanajuato. General view of the town

Guanajuato. Veduta generale della città

Guanajuato. Vue d'ensemble de la ville





Pachuca. Antigua mina española

Pachuca. Old Spanish mine

Pachuca. Alte spanische Mine

Pachuca. Antica miniera spagnola

Pachuca. Vieille mine espagnole



Calle por Pachuca

Road to Pachuca

Weg nach Pachuca

La via di Pachuca

Chemin conduisant à Pachuca





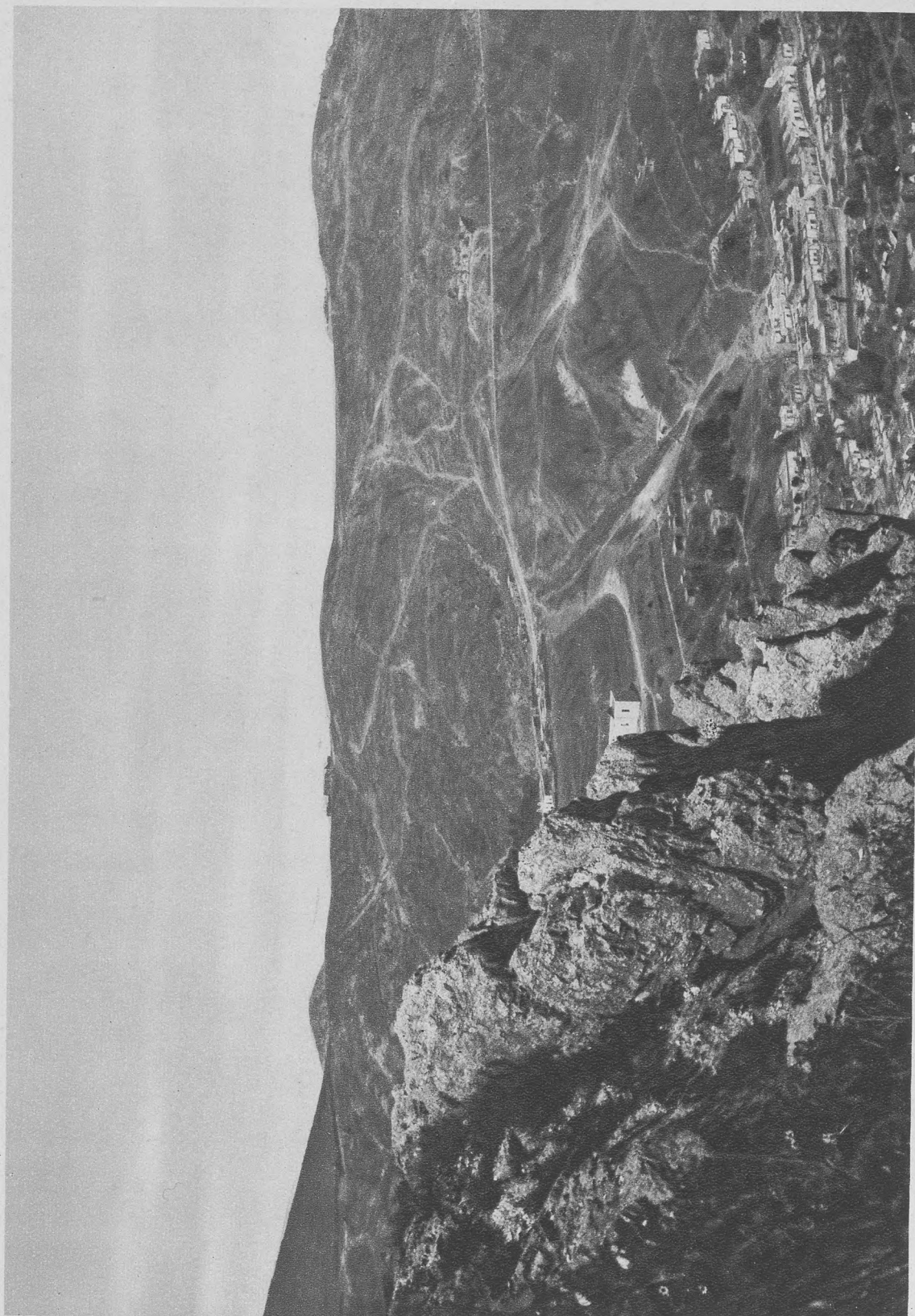
Pachuca. Mina Loreto

Pachuca. Loreto Mine

Pachuca. Loreto - Mine

Pachuca. La miniera di Loreto

Pachuca. Mine de Loreto



Antigua mina en Zacatecas

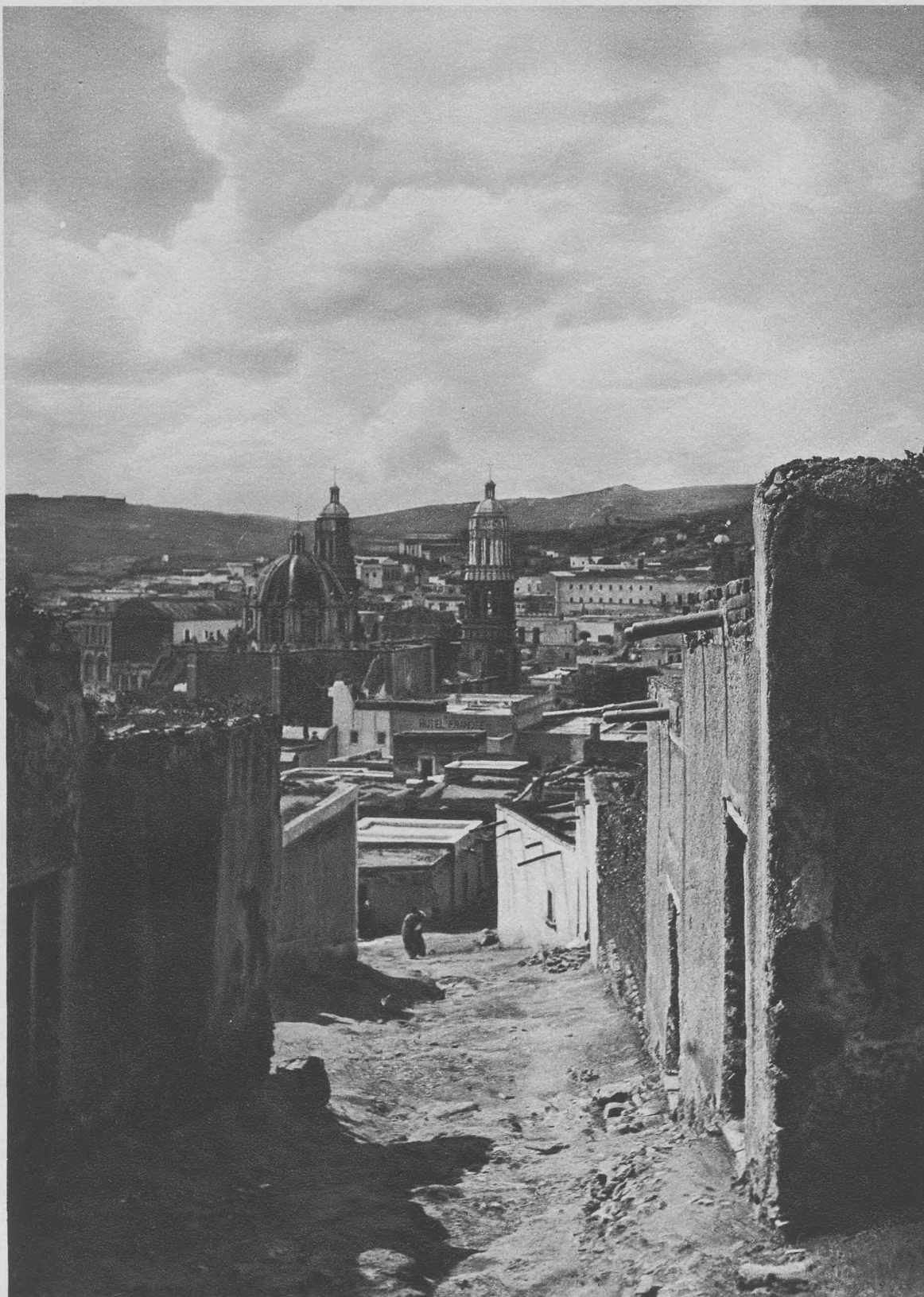
Antica miniera a Zacatecas

Old mine in Zacatecas

Vieille mine à Zacatecas

Alte Mine in Zacatecas





Zacatecas



San Luis de Potosí. La Catedral

San Luis Potosí. The Cathedral

San Luis Potosí. Die Kathedrale

San Luis Potosí. La cattedrale

San Luis Potosí. La cathédrale





Zacatecas. Cerca de las ruinas de La Quemada

Zacatecas. The ruins of la Quemada

Zacatecas. Bei den Ruinen von La Quemada

Zacatecas. Presso le rovine di La Quemada

Zacatecas. Près des ruines de La Quemada



Zacatecas. Las ruinas de la Quemada

Zacatecas. Le rovine di La Quemada

Zacatecas. The ruins of La Quemada

Zacatecas. Die Ruinen von La Quemada

Zacatecas. Les ruines de la Quemada





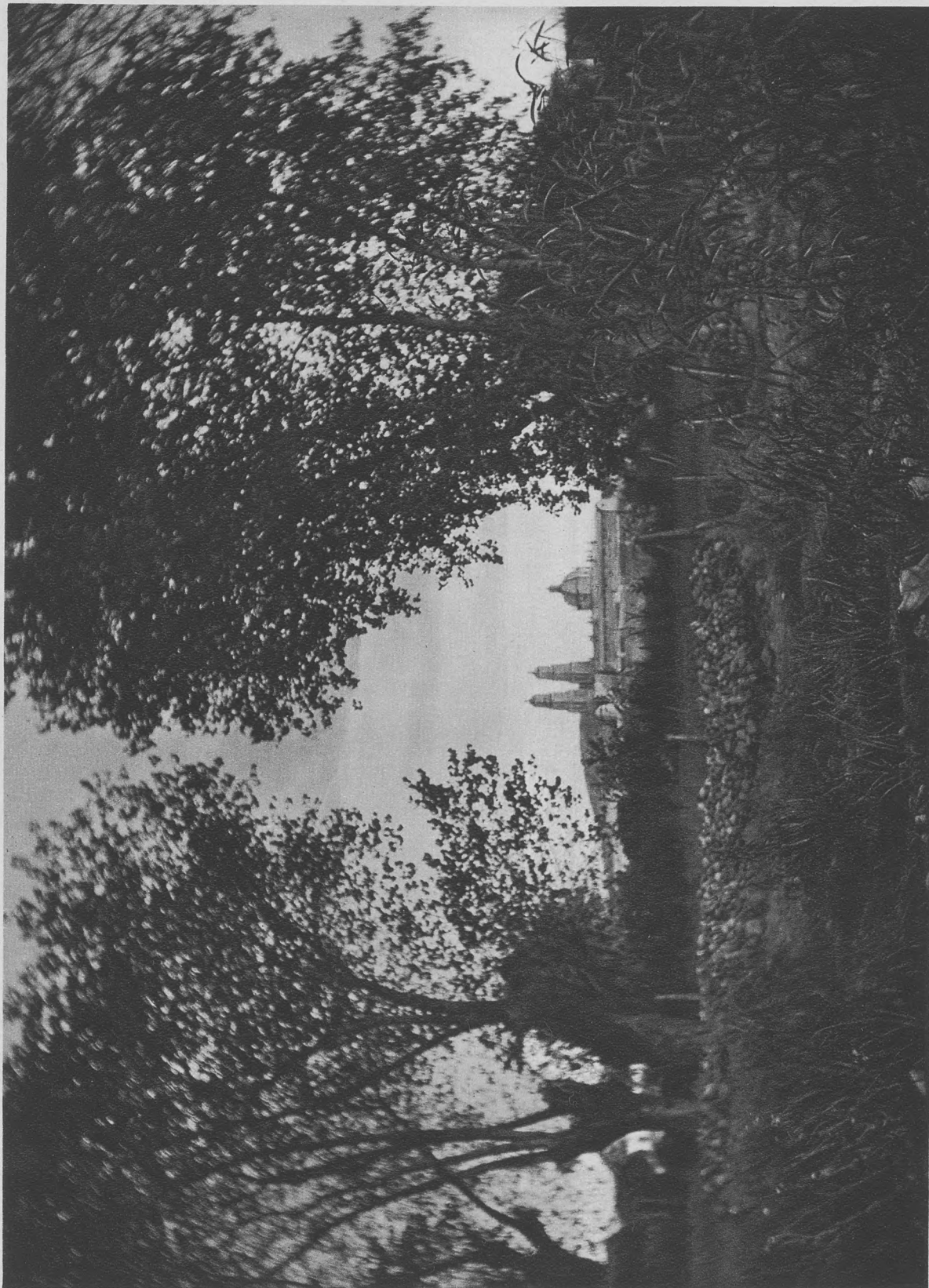
Catedral de Chihuahua

Cathedral of Chihuahua

Kathedrale von Chihuahua

La cattedrale di Chihuahua

Cathédrale de Chihuahua



Vista sobre Chihuahua

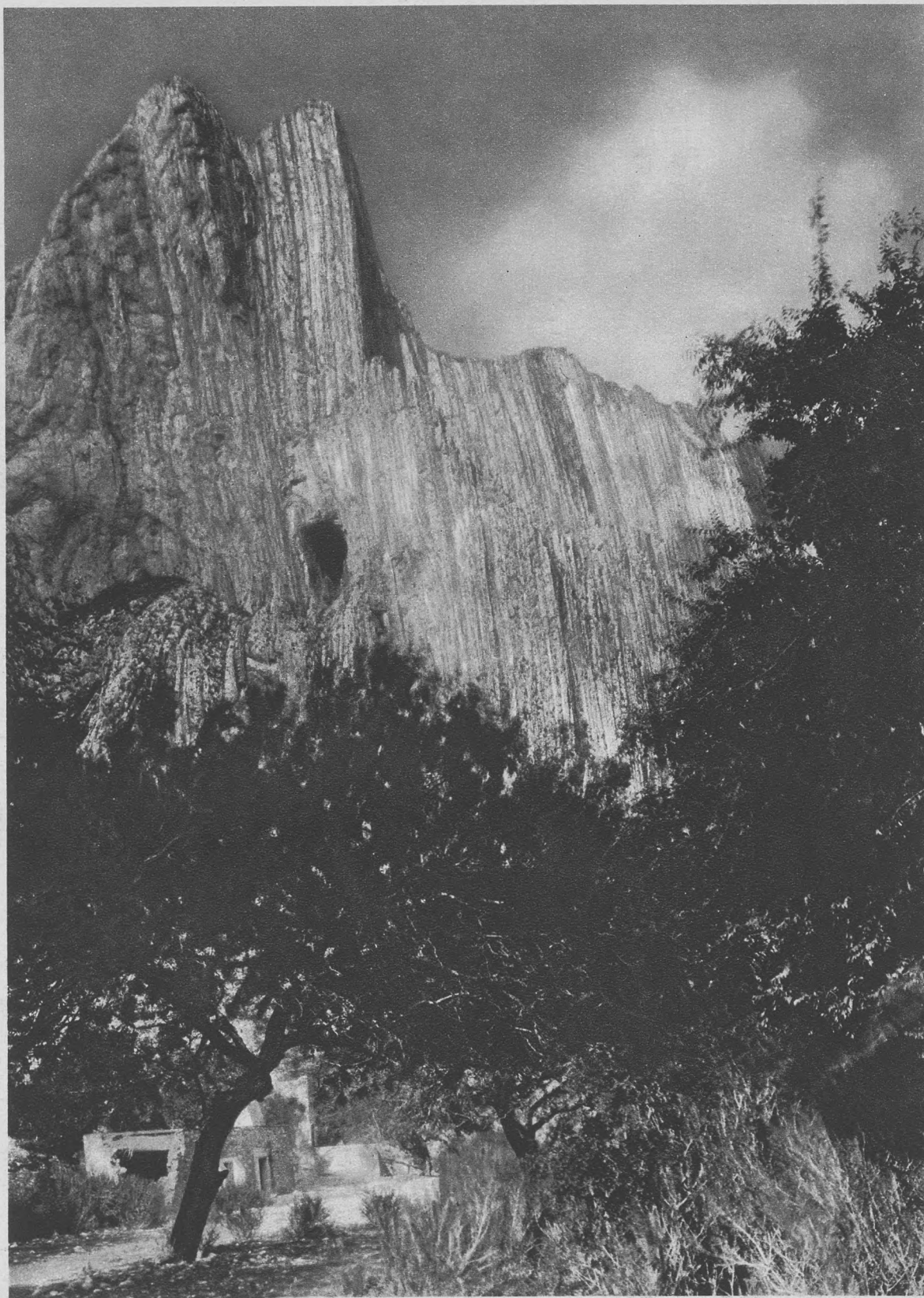
Veduta di Chihuahua

View of Chihuahua

Vue de Chihuahua

Blick auf Chihuahua





Sierra Madre Oriental entre Monterey y Saltillo

Sierra Madre Oriental between Monterey and Saltillo

Sierra Madre Oriental zwischen Monterey und Saltillo

La Sierra Madre Oriental tra Monterey e Saltillo

Sierra Madre Oriental entre Monterey et Saltillo



Las Canoas. Trozo de vía férrea y barranca de Tamasopo

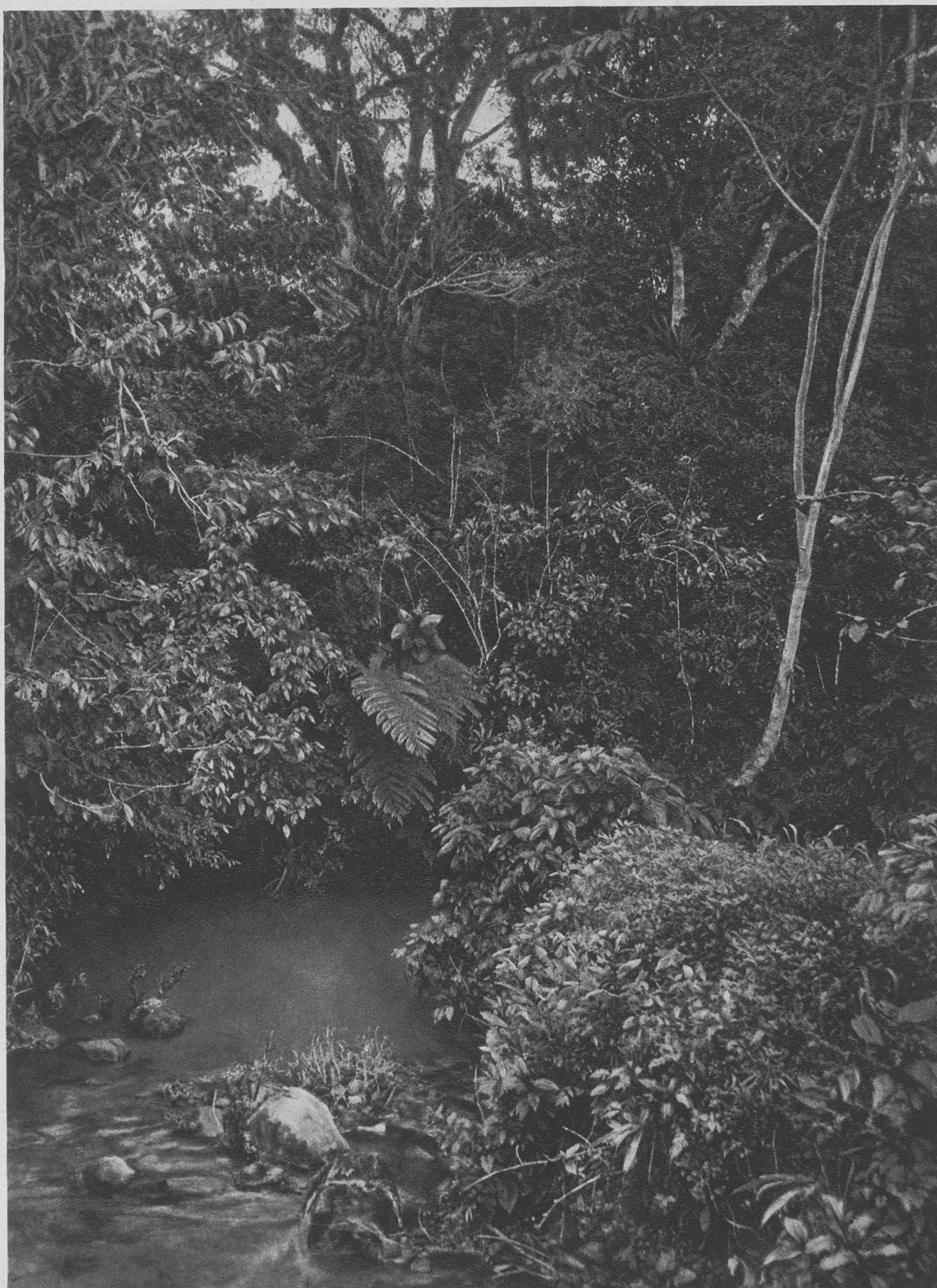
Las Canoas. Eisenbahnstrecke und Tamasopo-Schlucht

Las Canoas. Linea ferroviaria col dirupo di Tamasopo

Las Canoas. Railway and Tamasopo Cañon

Las Canoas. Chemin de fer et gorge de Tamasopo





Bosque cerca de Mirador.  
Panorama de floresta virgen

Virgin forest near Mirador

Wald bei Mirador

La foresta presso Mirador.  
Veduta d'una foresta vergine

Forêt vierge près de Mirador



Tamasopo. Panorama del rio. Estado Vera Cruz

Tamasopo. Flußbild. Staat Vera Cruz

Tamasopo. River view. State of Vera Cruz

Tamasopo. Veduta del fiume. Stato di Vera Cruz

Tamasopo. Vue de la rivière. État de Vera Cruz





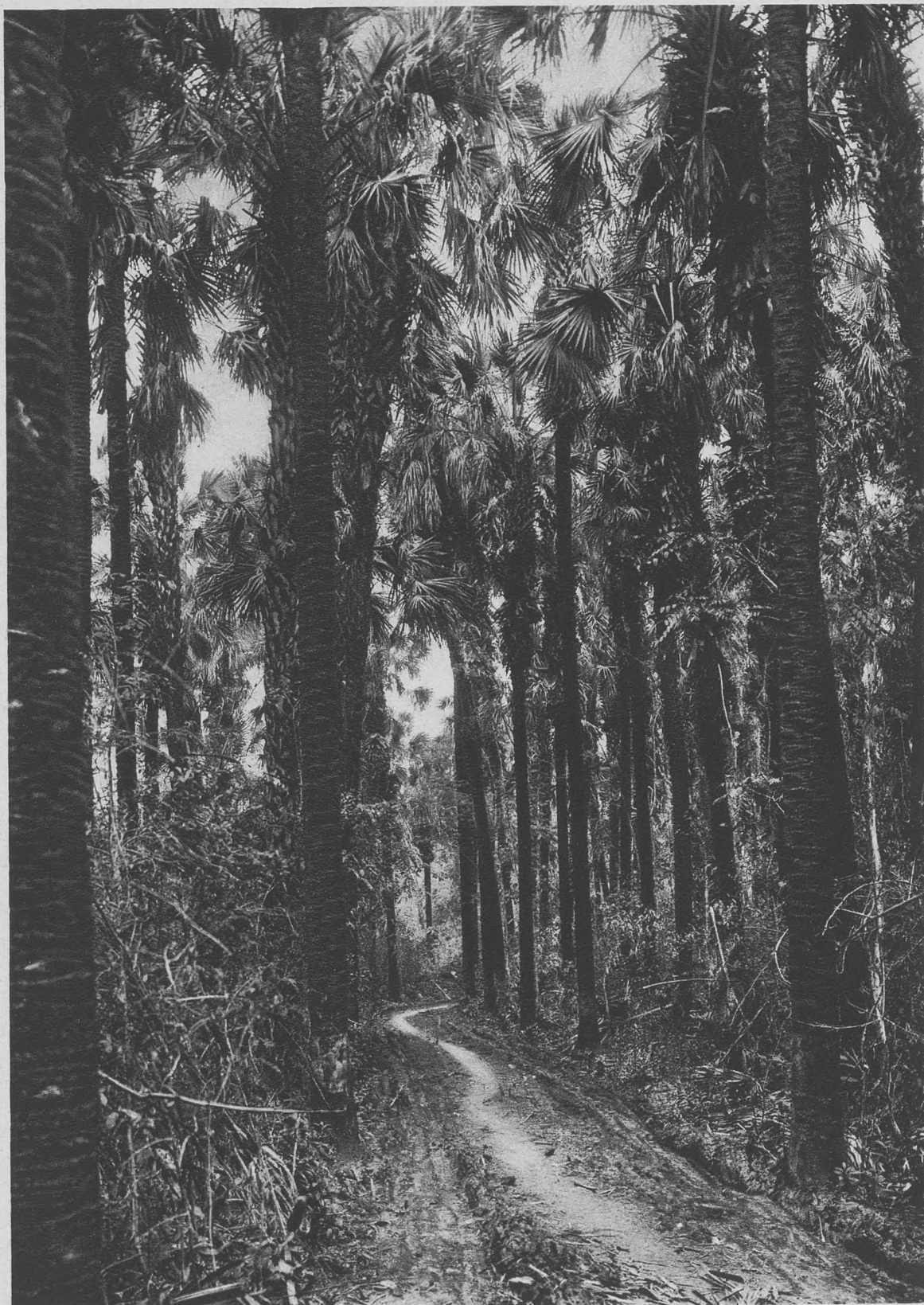
Tamasopo. Panorama de floresta virgen

Tamasopo. Virgin forest

Tamasopo. Urwaldbild

Tamasopo. Foresta vergine

Tamasopo. Forêt vierge



Tamasopo. Palmar

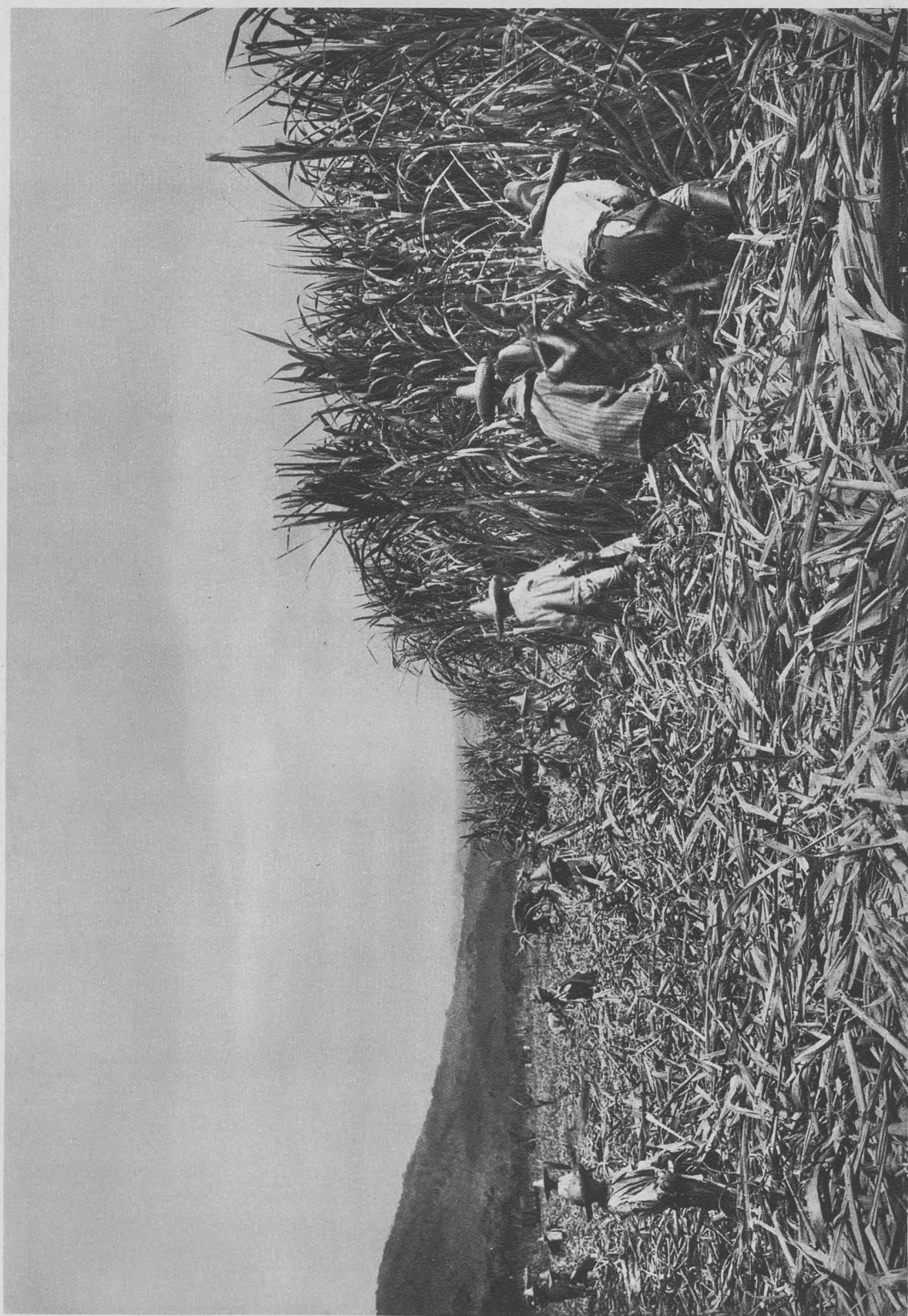
Tamasopo. Palm forest

Tamasopo. Palmenwald

Tamasopo. Palmizi

Tamasopo. Forêt de palmiers





Tamasopo. Cosecha de caña de azucar

Tamasopo. Zuckerrohr-Ernte

Tamasopo. Sugar-cane harvest

Tamasopo. Raccolta della canna da zucchero

Tamasopo. La récolte de la canne à sucre



Tamasopo. Paisaje de palmas

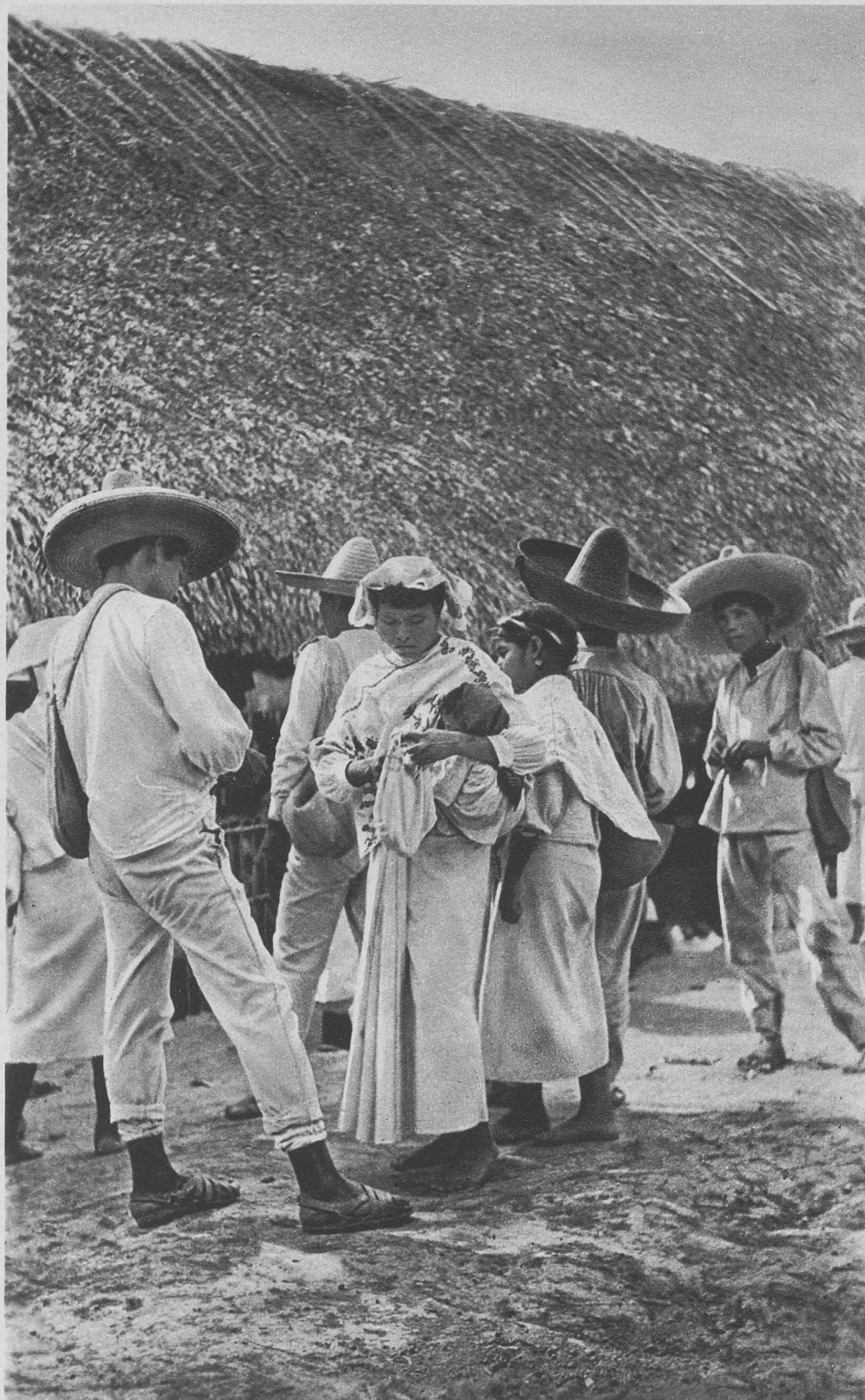
Tamasopo. Palmenlandschaft

Tamasopo. Palm landscape

Tamasopo. Paesaggio con palme

Tamasopo. Paysage avec palmiers





Indios Huasteca en el mercado de Tanlajas.  
Vera Cruz

Huasteca Indian at the market in Tanlajas.  
Vera Cruz

Huasteca-Indianer auf dem Markt in Tanlajas. Vera Cruz

Indiani Huasteca sul mercato di Tanlajas.  
Vera Cruz

Indien huasteca au marché de Tanlajas.  
État de Vera Cruz



Pozo de Petróleo en Tamboyoche cerca del río Panuco.  
Estado Vera Cruz

Petroleum well in Tamboyoche on the Pánuco River.  
State of Vera Cruz

Petroleumbrunnen in Tamboyoche am Pánuco-Fluß. Staat Vera Cruz

Sorgente di petrolio a Tamboyoche sul fiume Pánuco.  
Stato di Vera Cruz

Puits de pétrole à Tamboyoche sur la rivière de Pánuca.  
État de Vera Cruz





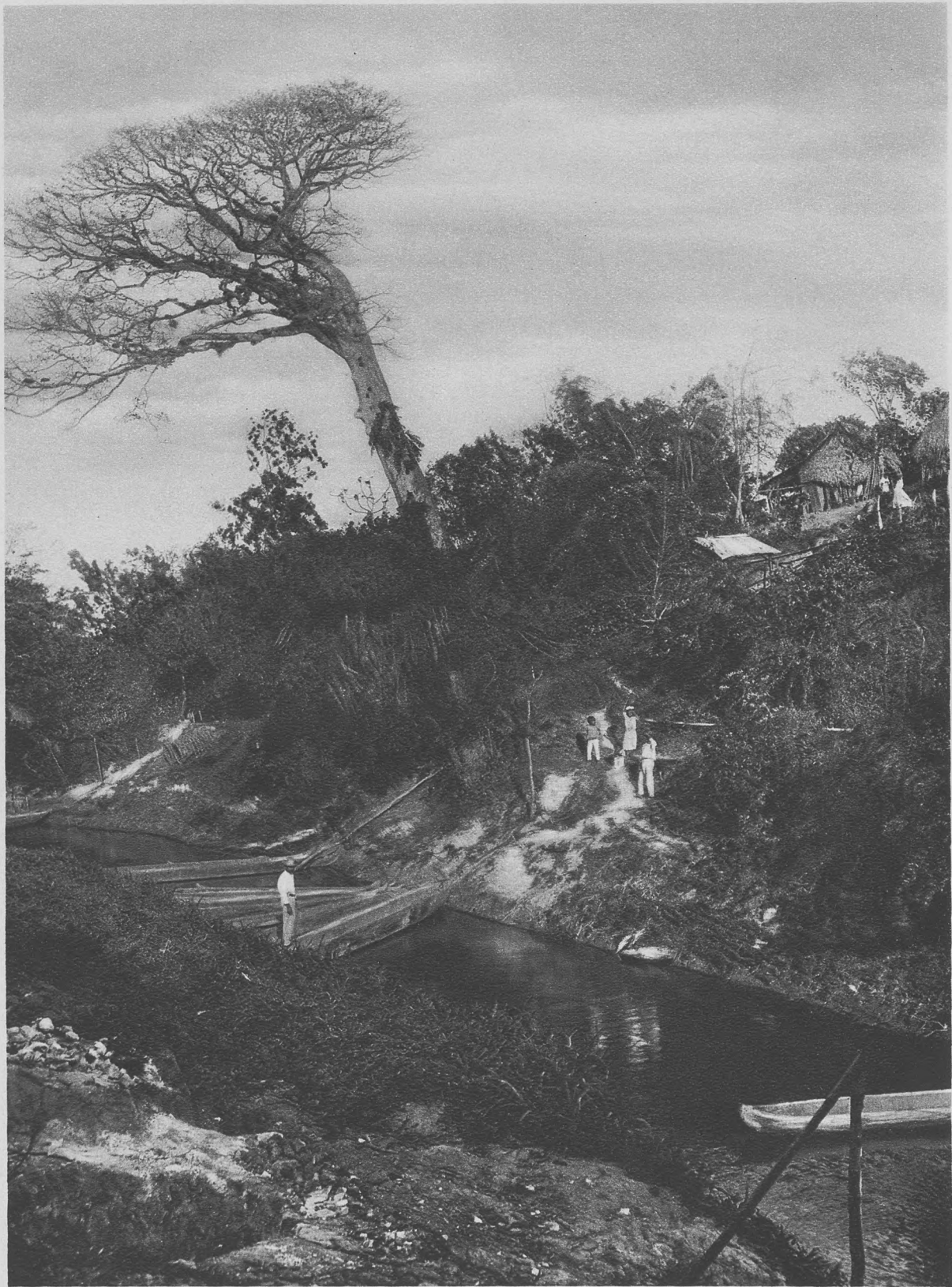
Bananos y papayas. Estado Vera Cruz

Bananas and papayas. State of Vera Cruz

Bananen und Papayas. Staat Vera Cruz

Banani e Papayas. Stato di Vera Cruz

Bananiers et papayas. État de Vera Cruz



Panorama de río con árbol Ceiba. Estado Vera Cruz

Shore scene with ceiba tree. State of Vera Cruz

Uferbild mit Ceiba-Baum. Staat Vera Cruz

Veduta della riva con un albero di Ceiba.  
Stato di Vera Cruz

Bord d'une rivière et céiba. État de Vera Cruz





Castillo de Teayo. Estado Vera Cruz.  
Pirámide azteca

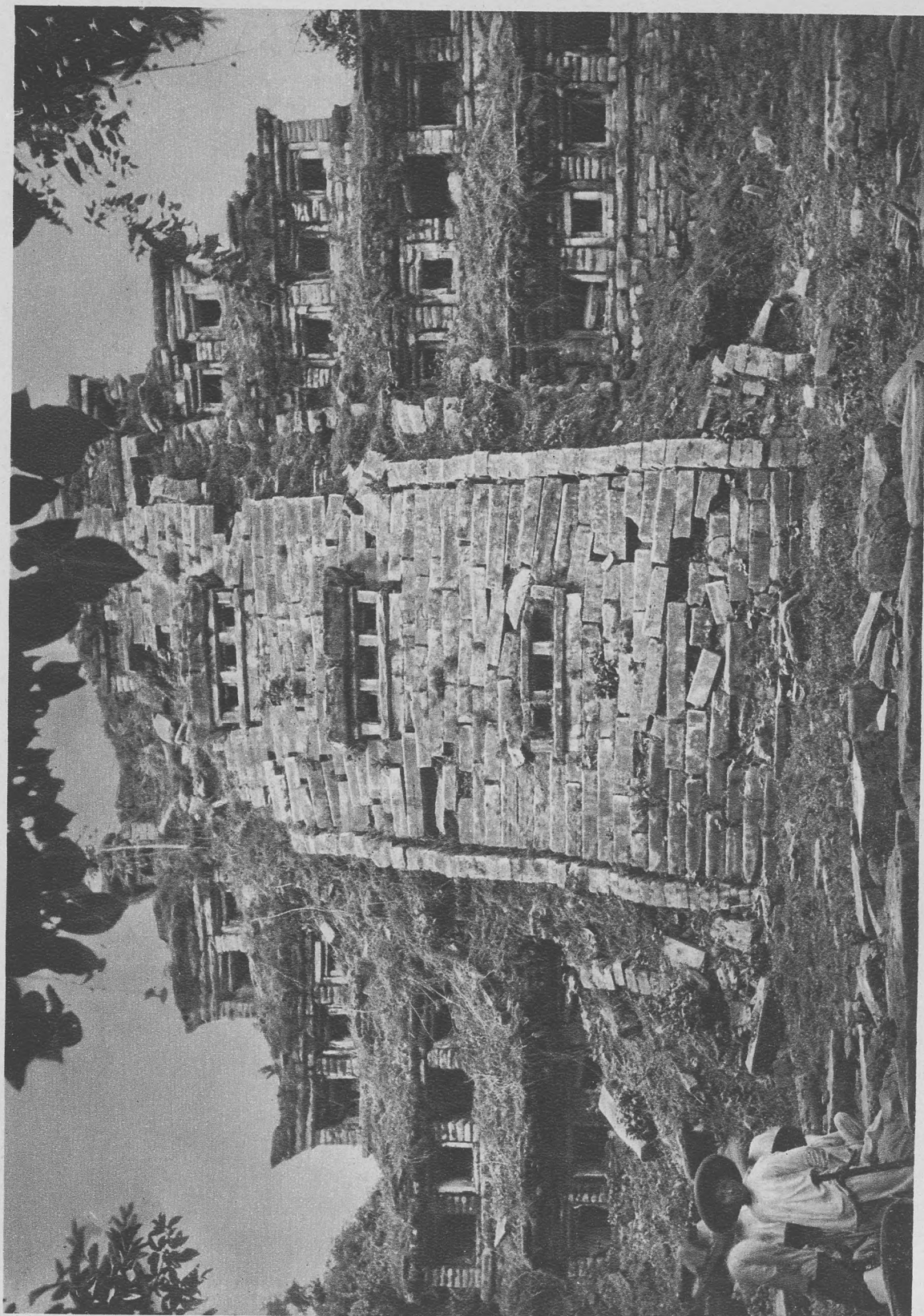
Castillo de Teayo. State of Vera Cruz.  
Aztec pyramid

Castillo de Teayo. Staat Vera Cruz. Aztekische Pyramide

Castillo de Teayo. Stato di Vera Cruz.  
Piramide azteca

Castillo de Teayo. État de Vera Cruz.  
Pyramide aztèque





El Tajin cerca de Papantla. Estado Vera Cruz. Pirámide totonaca

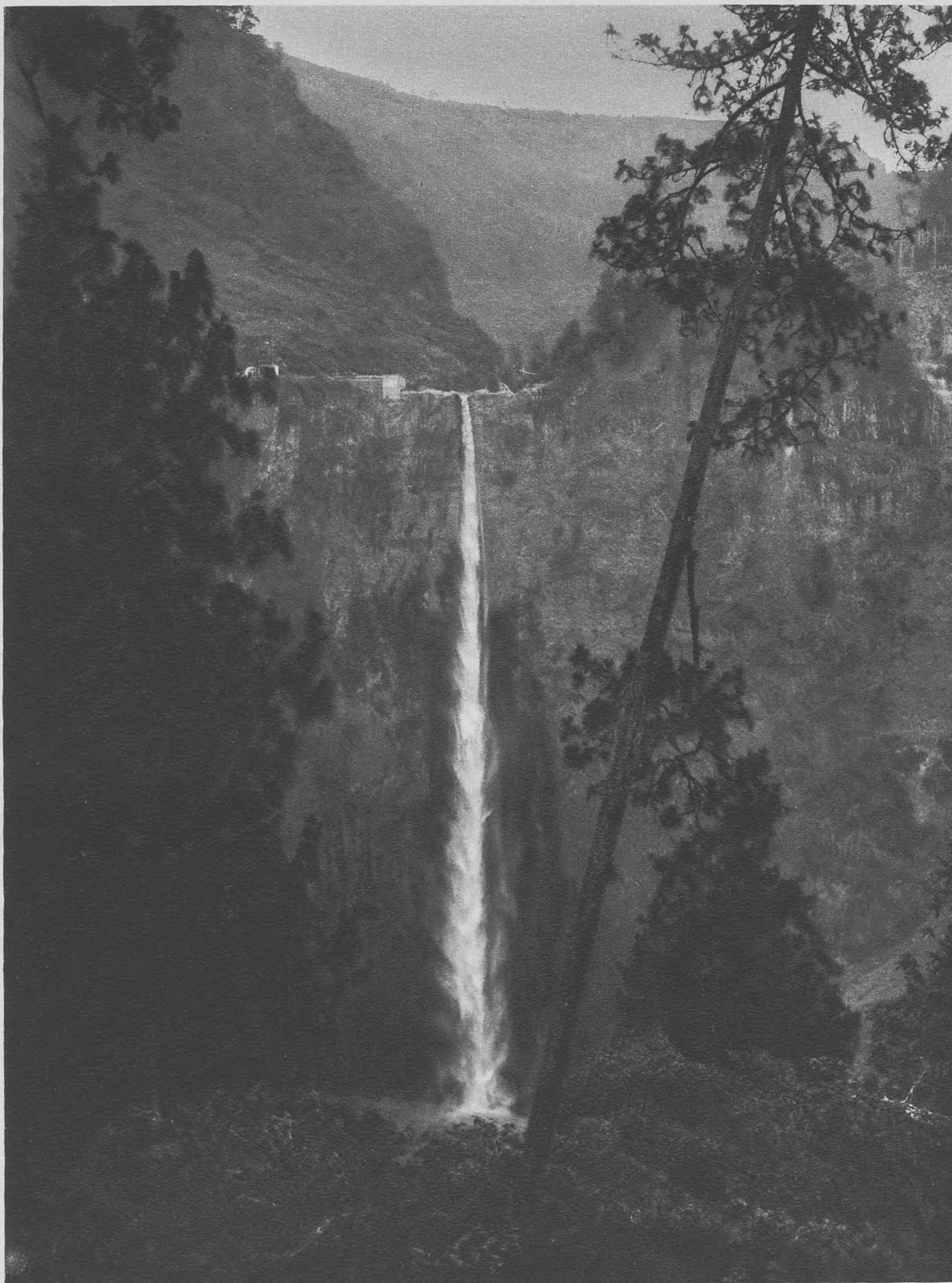
El Tajin near Papantla. State of Vera Cruz. Totonac pyramid

El Tajin bei Papantla. Staat Vera Cruz. Totonakische Pyramide

El Tajin presso Papantla. Stato di Vera Cruz. Piramide totonachica

El Tajin près de Papantla. État de Vera Cruz. Pyramide totonaque





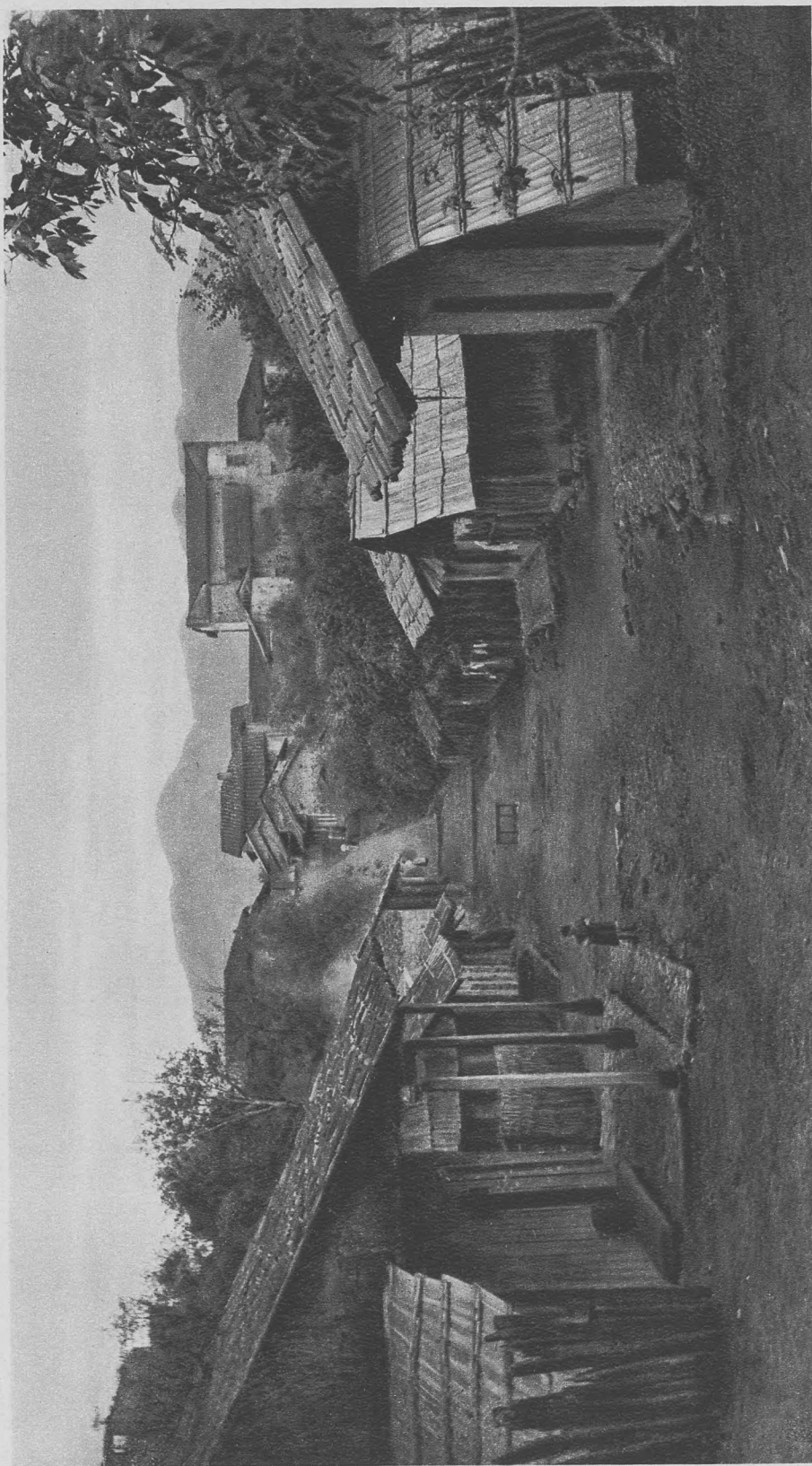
Salto de agua de Necaxa. Estado Puebla

Waterfall of Necaxa. State of Puebla

Wasserfall von Necaxa. Staat Puebla

La cascata di Necaxa. Stato di Puebla

Cascade de Necaxa. État de Puebla



Xicotepec, Estado Hidalgo

Xicotepec, Stato di Hidalgo

Xicotepec, Staat Hidalgo

Xicotepec, State of Hidalgo

Xicotepec, État d'Hidalgo





San Andrés de Tuxtla. Estado Vera Cruz

San Andrés de Tuxtla. Staat Vera Cruz

San Andrés de Tuxtla. State of Vera Cruz

San Andrés de Tuxtla. Stato di Vera Cruz

San Andrés de Tuxtla. État de Vera Cruz



Cihupam. Chozas de obreros

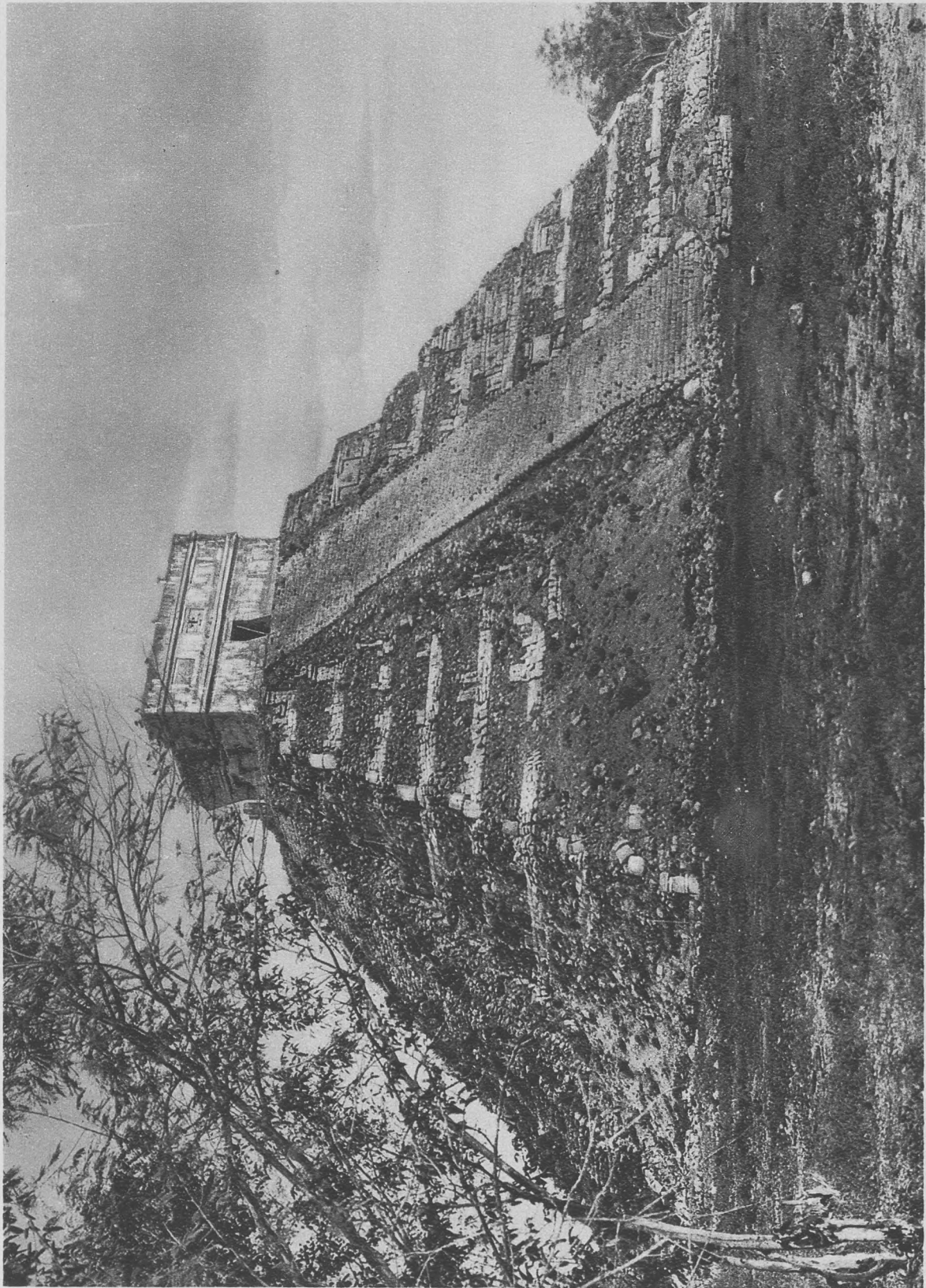
Cihupam. Capanne di operai

Cihupam. Arbeiterhütten

Cihupam. Labourer's hut

Cihupam. Cabanes d'ouvriers





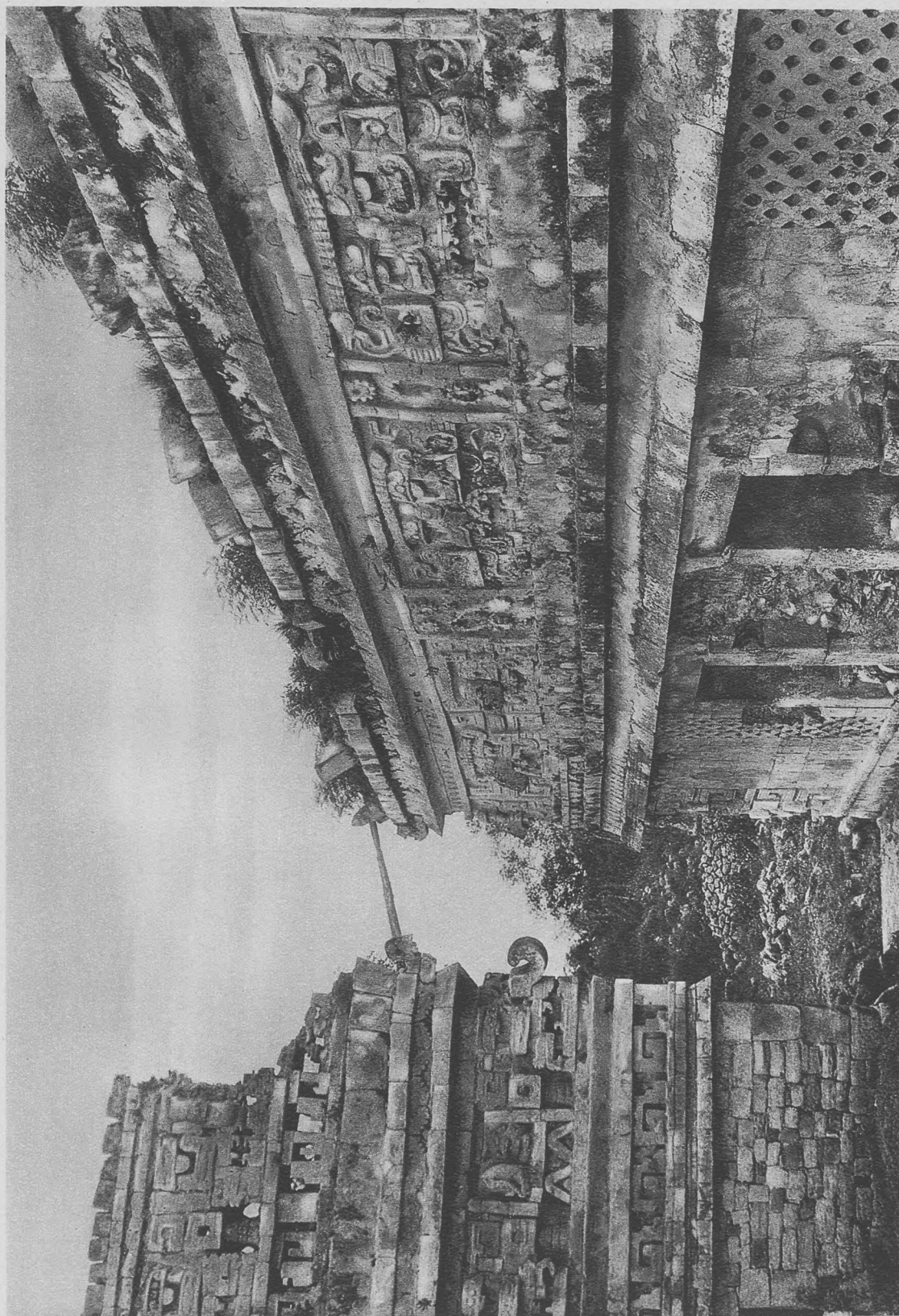
Ruinas de Chich'enitzá. Yucatán. "El Castillo"

Ruinen von Chich'enitzá. Yucatán. "El Castillo"

Ruins of Chich'enitzá. Yucatán. "El Castillo"

Ruine di Chich'enitzá. Yucatán. "El Castillo"

Ruines de Chich'enitzá. Yucatán. "El Castillo"



Ruinas de Chich'enitzá. Yucatán. "Las Monjas"

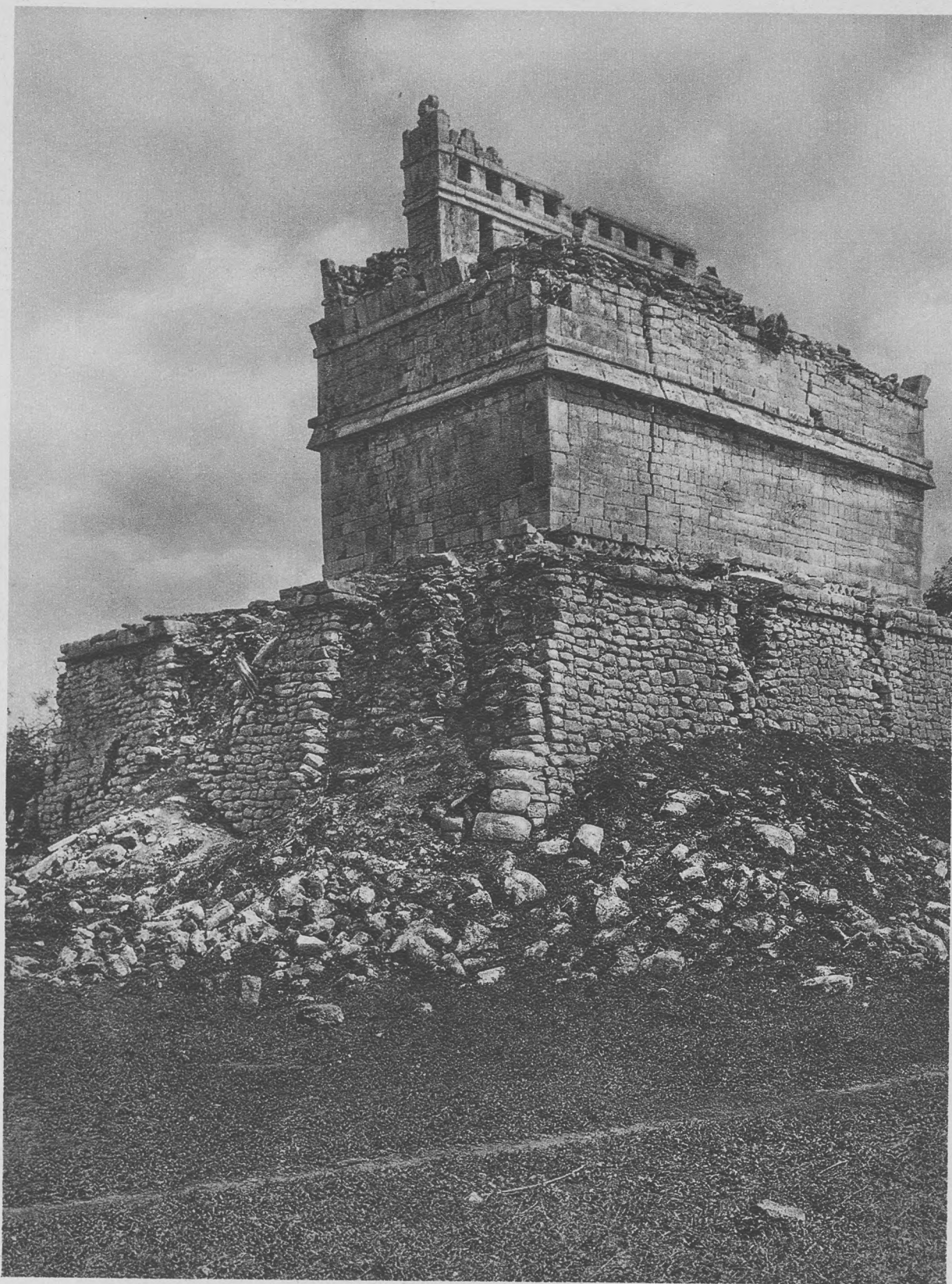
Ruinen von Chich'enitzá. Yucatán. "Las Monjas"

Rovine di Chich'enitzá. Yucatán. "Las Monjas"

Ruins of Chich'enitzá. Yucatán. "Las Monjas"

Ruines de Chich'enitzá. Yucatán. "Las Monjas"





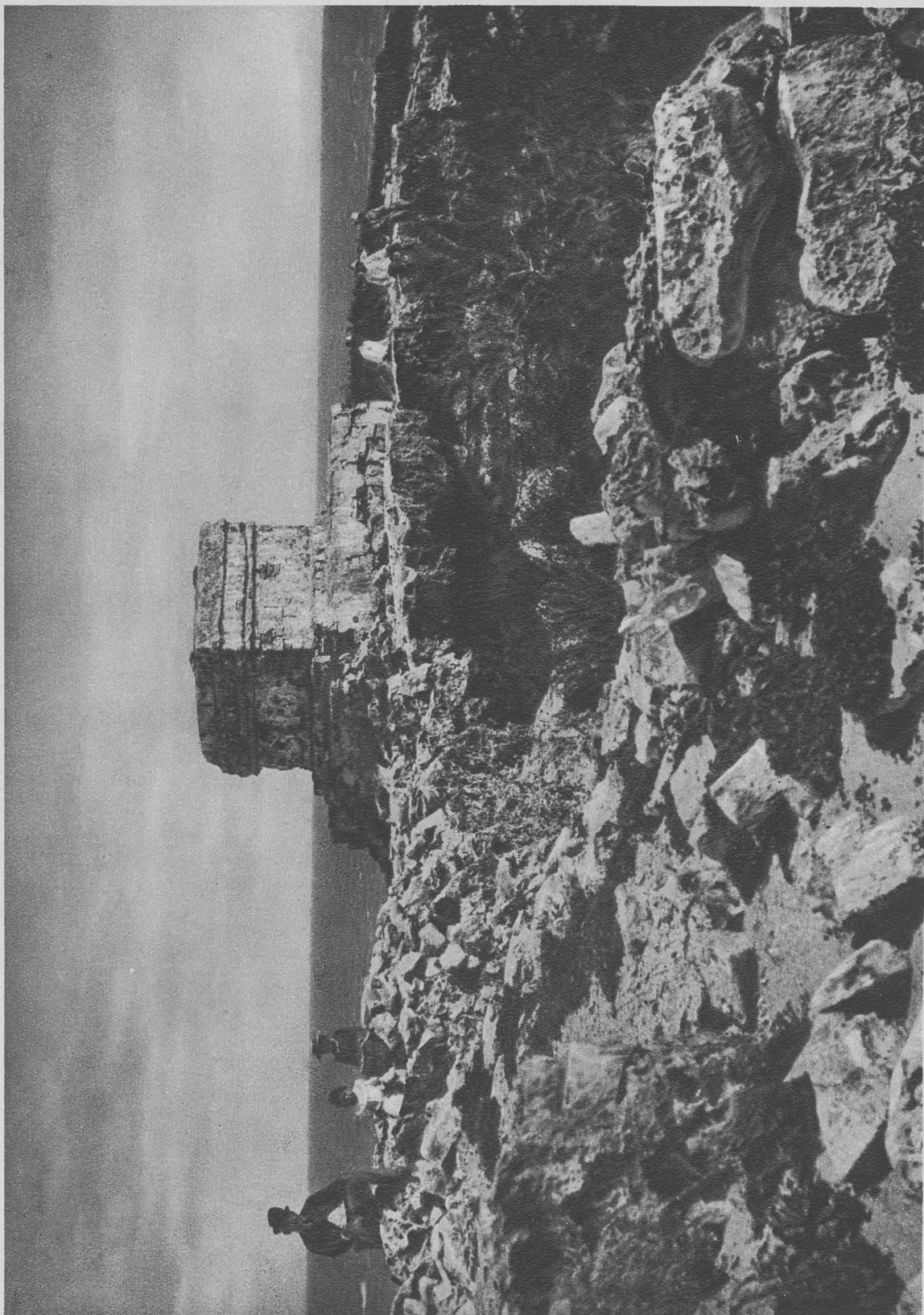
Ruinas de Chich'enitzá. Yucatán. Templo  
cerca de la Plaza de Pelota

Ruins of Chich'enitzá. Yucatán. Temple on  
the Ball Game grounds

Ruinen von Chich'enitzá. Yucatán. Tempel am Ballspielplatz

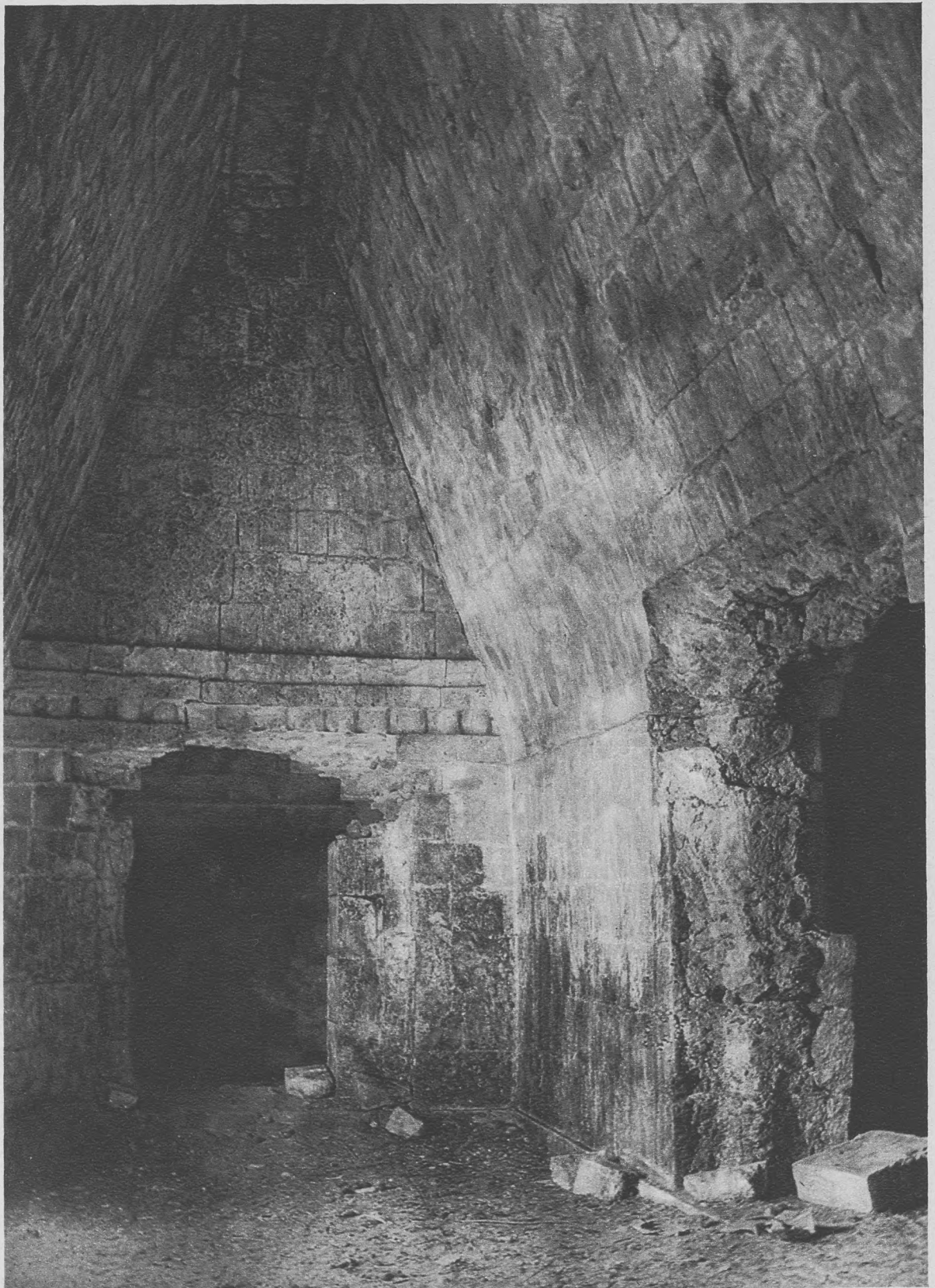
Rovine di Chich'enitzá. Yucatán. Tempio presso  
la spianata del gioco alla palla

Ruines de Chich'enitzá. Yucatán. Temple sur la  
place du jeu de paume



Isla de las Mujeres, Yucatán





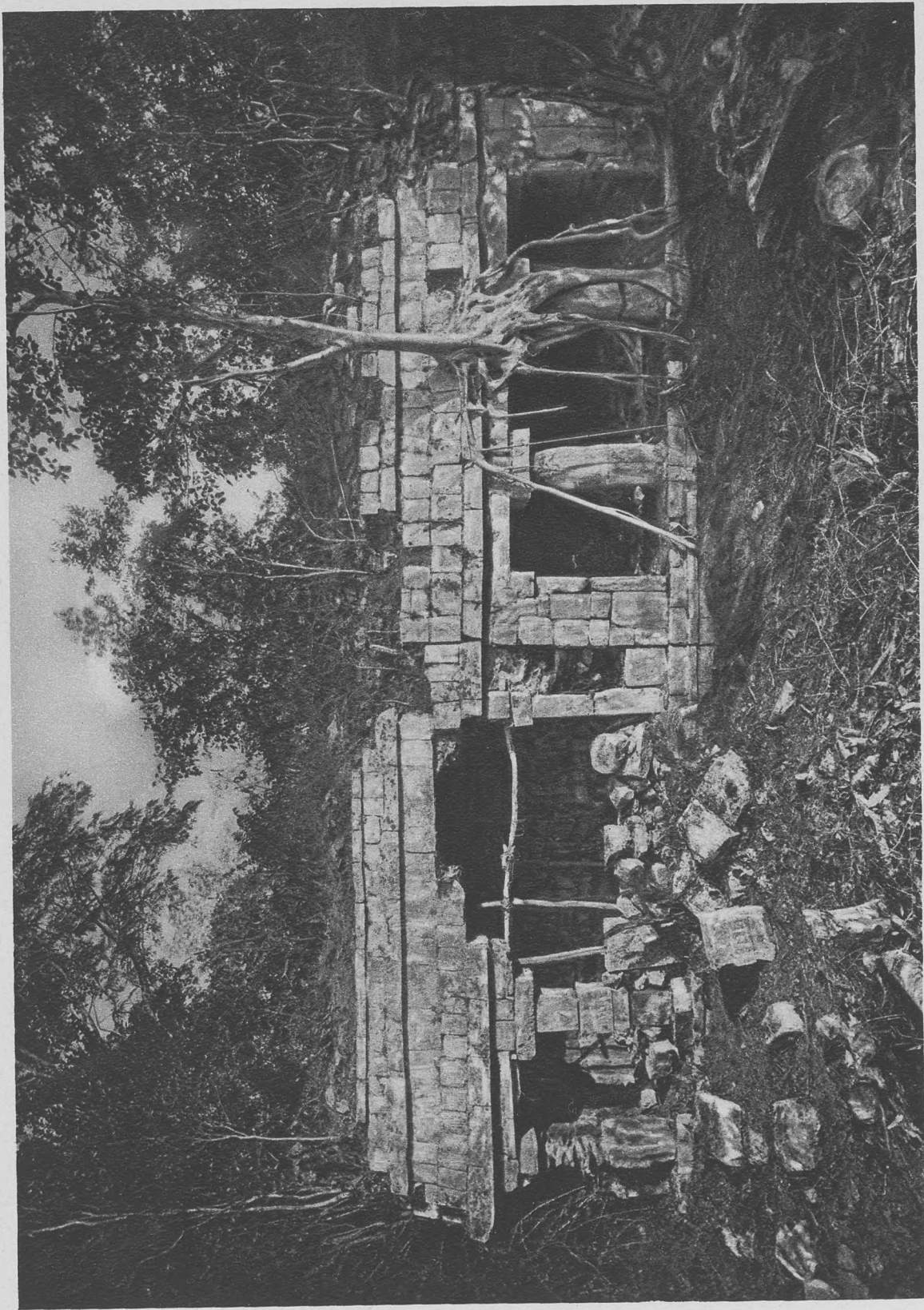
Uxmal. Yucatán. Vista interior de las ruinas

Uxmal. Yucatán. Interior of the ruins

Uxmal. Yucatán. Innenansicht aus den Ruinen

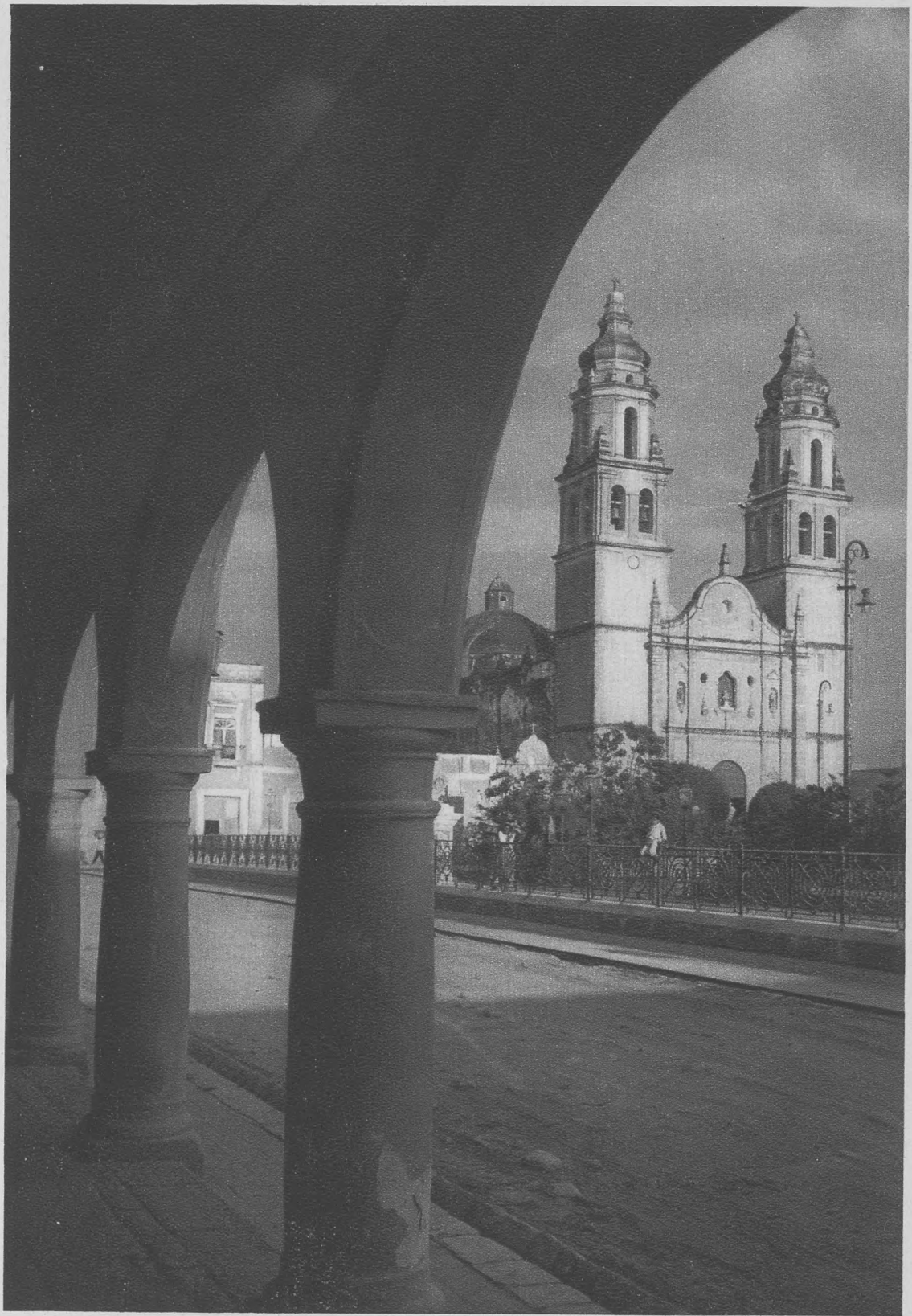
Uxmal. Yucatán. Veduta interna dalle rovine

Uxmal. Yucatán. Vue de l'intérieur des ruines



Kivc. Yucatán.





Catedral de Campeche

Cathedral of Campeche

Kathedrale von Campeche

Cattedrale di Campeche

Cathédrale de Campêche



Campeche. Calle por Lerma

Campeche. La via di Lerma

Campeche. Weg nach Lerma

Campeche. Road to Lerma

Campeche. Chemin conduisant à Lerma





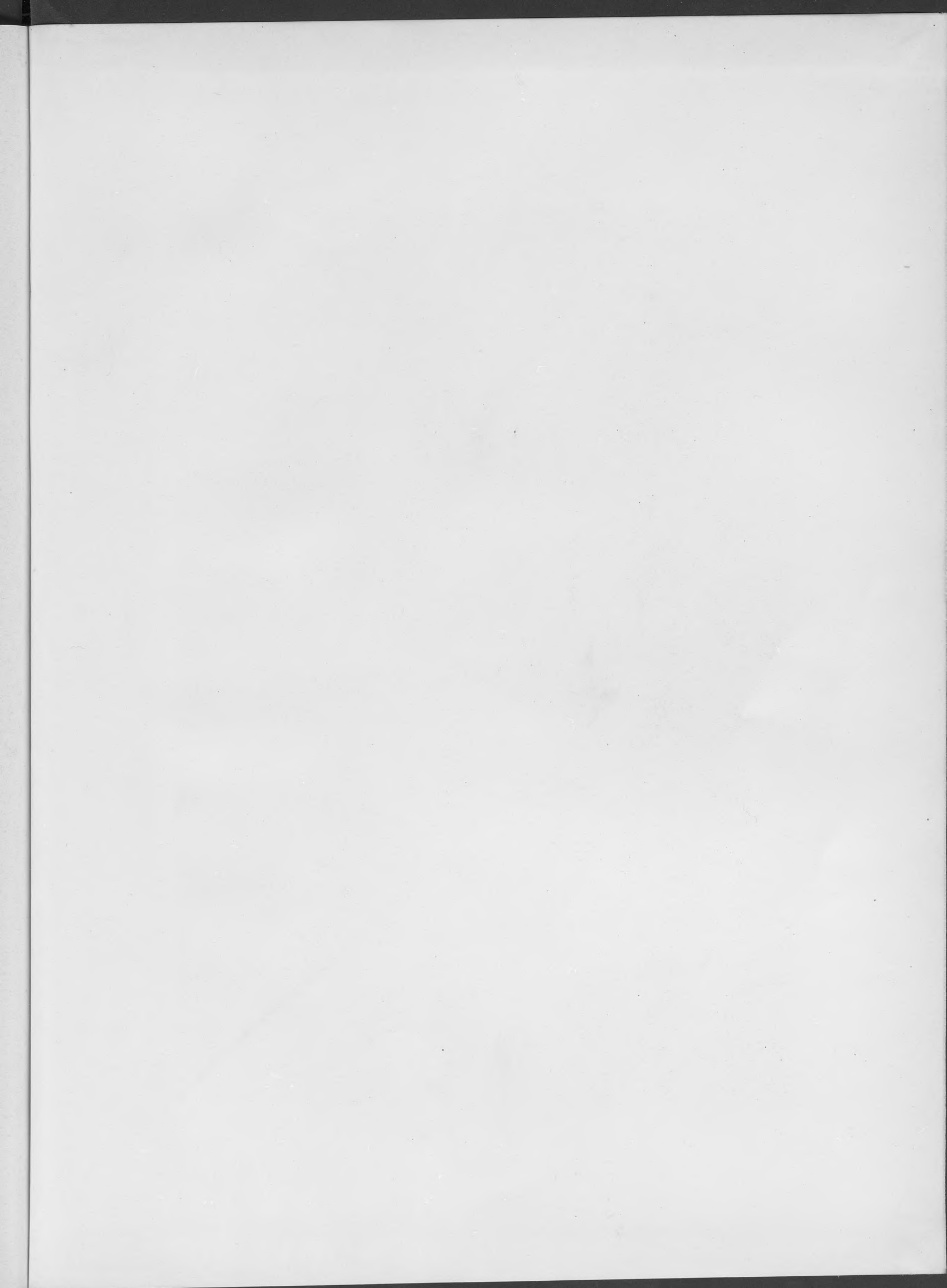
Campeche. Ruina del monasterio de San Francisco

Campeche. Klosterruine San Francisco

Campeche. Le rovine del convento di San Francisco

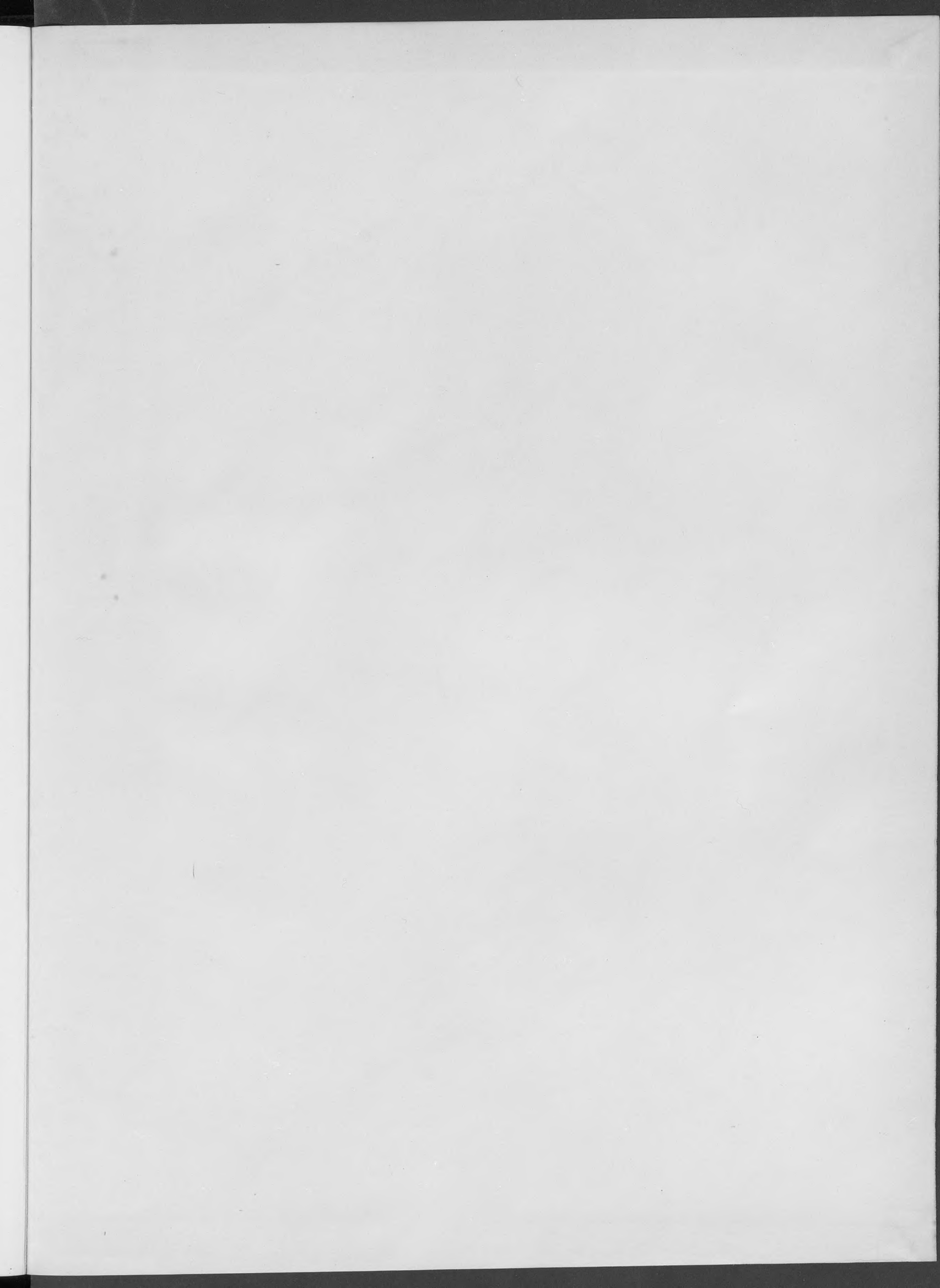
Campeche. Ruins of the Convent of San Francisco

Campeche. Ruines du couvent San Francisco















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